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The New-York Times.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses Engrossed with the Slavery Agitation.

Speeches of Messrs. Trumbull, Davis, Clay and Wilson, in the Senate.

Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, and Corwin and Cox, of Ohio, in the House.

NO BALLOT FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The debate in Congress continues to draw crowded galleries, which indulge in free and unlimited applause, but no progress is made towards an organization.

Mr. CORWIN to-day delivered an amusing, though conciliatory, speech, in which he repudiates Mr. SEWARD as a Republican leader. His complimentary remarks upon Virginia and South Carolina were listened to with apparent pleasure by Senators MASON and [illegible], who had entered the House at the moment, and remained standing just in the rear of the Speaker. His speech was not regarded by Republicans as well-timed, and some were uncharitable enough to pronounce it a bid for the Speakership.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, took issue with his colleague, as to the position of the Republican party in their State, and a severe fire was kept up till a late hour, much to the gratification of the galleries, where, in the meantime, a fight occurred between a Virginian and an advocate of SEWARD's, without, however, interrupting the current of debate on the floor below.

So slight is the prospect for an early organization, that Post-office certificates were offered in market to-day at ninety-four cents.

[illegible] continue to debate Mr. MASON's resolution with much feeling.

Senator TRUMBULL to-day also denounced Mr. SEWARD as the leader of the Republican Party. He recognized no leader. In reply to inquiries he said that the admission of a new State would not be opposed by him in consequence of its having a constitution sanctioning Slavery. He regarded Slavery as existing in this District by the force of local laws, and he would never interfere with the relation of master and slave where it existed.

Mr. TRUMBULL's speech was as candid as it was conservative and eloquent.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury has refused to approve the allowance to Missouri of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as a percentage on land sales as ascertained by the General Land Office. This fund was looked to for the means wherewith to pay the interest shortly due on the Missouri Bonds.

Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill making an appropriation to facilitate negotiations for the acquisition of Cuba.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) gave similar notice of a Homestead bill.

Several other notices were given, including one for the construction of a railroad in Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

Mr. MASON's resolution came up, when Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) resumed his remarks, showing the importance of an inquiry relative to the sacking of the arsenal at Liberty, Mo. The seizure of an arsenal seemed to be regarded as a matter of great importance, yet the President, in his message, never alluded to the seizure of the arsenal in Missouri. A resolution was adopted in March, 1856, calling on the President for all the information in the Department relative to the affairs of Kansas, yet the report of Capt. LEONARD has never been sent to the Senate. He proceeded, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. YULEE, to lay down the principles of the Republican Party, reading their platform, and defending the doctrines therein contained.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) inquired if the Constitution gave power to establish Slavery there?

Mr. TRUMBULL replied it was a Constitution of freedom and not Slavery; the word slave don't occur in it.

Mr. YULEE, of Florida, (Dem.,) stated that it appeared then that the whole object of the Republican Party was to exclude Slavery from the Territories. He desired to know whether the exclusion did not apply to the District of Columbia, and all the forts and arsenals which were under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government? How was it in the new States of the Union? For a logical sequence his argument would be that slaves are now illegally held in Louisiana and Missouri, and every other new State. He wanted light on these matters for it was a serious question. The doctrines of the Republican Party planted the seeds of revolution. That is a platform on which it is impossible for the country to stand. The Trojan horse has been introduced, out of which will issue armed enemies to the existence of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the gentleman entirely mistaken as to the principles and views of the Republicans. He would endeavor to enlighten them in a calm and candid manner. He did not like to hear them use the word South in this matter. Not more than one-twentieth of the people South are slaveholders, and that class should not arrogate to themselves that they are the South. The exclusion of Slavery from the Territories operates on all alike. Northern men will have no more right to carry slaves there than Southerners. The Republican Party had its origin in the question of Slavery in the Territories. This territorial question was not settled; and the Democratic Party unsettled it. He went on to allude to the term Black Republican, which had been used.

Mr. YULEE said the Republican name having been consecrated by the fathers of the country, a sectional party had not the right to appropriate it without some qualification. He would not call them "Black," but would leave it to themselves to supply the designation.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied they call themselves Republicans because they advocate the principles of JEFFERSON. If his party had made any departure from those principles he would condemn such departure. The fathers of the old Republican Party were their models, from whom their principles were taken. The very words in their platform, to which the Senator from Florida objected, were written by the hand of JEFFERSON.

Mr. YULEE—To create and not destroy free government.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Yes; and we perpetuate free government by maintaining the principles we advocate. The other party call themselves Democrats, when their legislation is all shaped for the interests of the slaveholding aristocracy, comprising only one out of sixty of the inhabitants of the United States.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.)—Do you recognize the right to reclaim fugitive slaves in the Territories?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I do, under the act of Congress, but not under the Fugitive Slave law, unless it is made applicable.

Mr. CLAY—How do you reconcile the obligation in your platform to give all men freedom, with the countervailing right to reclaim fugitive slaves?

Mr. TRUMBULL—That obligation is merely a repetition of the doctrine enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. Our fathers did not undertake to carry out their principles perfectly, as every Government is an encroachment more or less upon the natural rights of man. They were men who had fled from the despotism of the Old World, and enunciated the general principles of carrying them out as far as circumstances permitted.

Mr. CLAY—Explain how you can reconcile, as consistent with the personal integrity of the framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, their holding them as slaves, retaining them as such, and devolving them by their last will and testament among their descendants, with the declaration that all men are entitled to life and liberty.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Under the circumstances they did not regard it as a crime to hold slaves.

Mr. CLAY—Are there any circumstances under which crime can be justified, excused or tolerated?

Mr. TRUMBULL—I don't call it a crime in the citizens of the South to hold slaves.

Mr. CLAY—Is Polygamy a crime? Your platform classes Slavery and Polygamy together.

Mr. TRUMBULL—It is a crime under some circumstances. I take it that it is not a crime in Turkey.

Mr. CLAY, (interrupting)—I thank you for that concession in this Christian country.

Mr. TRUMBULL—We regard it as a crime, but other nations don't regard it so. I don't regard holding slaves as a crime, as they are often held in the Southern States. I think it is a wrong; but it is better to endure a wrong than undertake to right it by a greater crime and greater evil.

Mr. CLAY—Then I understand him that right and wrong are merely conventional, and depend on the laws and moral sentiment of society.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Not entirely, although many things are criminal or innocent, according to circumstances. When we speak of crime we mean violation of the laws of the land. There were no laws against polygamy in Turkey or against Slavery in the South. This thing of holding persons in slavery depends on the circumstances of the people who have slaves. I hold it as an evil, but in my judgment it is not a crime in every instance. I have never so regarded it. I do not believe Slavery illegal in the District of Columbia.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked if he spoke for his party or for himself alone.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he spoke for himself, and explained the principles of the Republican Party as understood by the people of the Northwest, who are a conservative, Union-loving and law-abiding people.

Mr. PUGH asked if Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, was an exponent of the principles of the Republican Party.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the platform was the only authorized source whence to decide their principles. There might be as much difference between the sentiments of different Republicans on some points, as between Mr. PUGH and the rest of the Democratic party on the question of Squatter Sovereignty, although he did not think there was. This was the creed of thirteen hundred thousand men, and no doubt some difference existed in their opinions on certain points. He maintained that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature had power to create Slavery in a Territory, and took strong ground in favor of colonizing, under the fostering care of the Government, the free colored population of the United States, and those who may hereafter become free by the voluntary act of States or individuals, on some place or territory not too remote, until they shall become enabled to form a Government for themselves. He expressed the wish that this should become the settled policy of the Republican Party. He read from the writings of JEFFERSON and a speech of HENRY CLAY, bearing on that subject.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) referred to the fact that Mr. TRUMBULL had not only introduced an amendment to embarrass the resolution, but made a long speech on the general subject of Slavery at the time when the importance of speedy action was apparent to everybody. Mr. TRUMBULL complains that the President did not send the information he wanted; but why did he not call for it again? It is not true that a large number of arms were taken at Liberty or that a large number of them were kept. Only enough were taken to arm about one hundred men and three light pieces of field artillery. They were not kept two weeks, and when they were returned the whole amount of expense for repairs and losses was only $400. This is the transaction held up as a parallel to the recent foray into the State of Virginia. The Senator had said more lives were lost in consequence of taking the arsenal at Liberty than at Harper's Ferry. He did not know as these arms were ever used. The Department had no information that they were. They were taken for the purpose of preserving order and to harm no one. Neither had any one engaged in that transaction been rewarded with a Federal office on account of the part he took therein. It was becoming in the Governor of Pennsylvania to offer assistance to the Governor of Virginia, and equally becoming in Mr. WISE to decline it.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.)—There was no offer made, and, of course, it could not have been declined.

Mr. DAVIS—I saw it so stated in the newspapers.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said Gov. WISE addressed the Governor of Pennsylvania on the subject, but the letter was not received in time for a prompt reply. That reply was all that could be desired by Virginia, showing that no countenance would be given by Pennsylvania to any encroachments on the rights of a sister State.

Mr. MASON stated that Gov. WISE's letter to the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania called for no aid whatever, but mentioned that he had information that combinations of armed men were forming in those States for the purpose of making an incursion into Virginia, either to rescue BROWN or to secure hostages in his place. Whether those combinations were really formed or not, Mr. MASON did not know.

Mr. DAVIS could see nothing humiliating in the Governor of Virginia calling on the Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania to take care of lawless men within their limits. He believed that a conspiracy had been formed extending not only through the United States but England. Money had been contributed and a military leader sent here from England to take command. The insurrection was foretold in England long before it occurred here. FORBES received his first funds in England, and expected further aid here, but when it was not forthcoming he denounced his associates. The most odious feature in the whole transaction was that we find lurking a sordid commercial purpose to disturb industry in the South and raise the price of cotton.

Mr. MASON appealed to both sides of the Senate to let a vote be taken without further debate. If the amendment should be adopted he would wash his hands of the whole matter, being satisfied that it could result in no good.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., (Rep.,) said some remarks made the other day demanded a reply, but he had no wish to embarrass the investigation. He saw no particular emergency requiring haste. Cotton and negroes commanded a good price, and this was an evident attempt to get up a panic and excitement for the purpose of calling out gentlemen at the North, of the Fifth avenue stripe, who have long purses, and make large contributions. He proceeded to reply to Mr. IVERSON's remarks respecting public sentiment in the North, and declared that freedom of speech did not exist in the South, alluding to several cases where people had been expelled or mobbed for expressing obnoxious sentiments. During his remarks a colloquy occurred, in which Mr. IVERSON said they would tar and feather every one in the South who preached sedition. [Applause in the galleries.]

Messrs. BROWN, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) and BRAGG, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) participated in the colloquy.

Mr. WILSON had no defence to make of the action of the Massachusetts Senate, and spoke in severe terms of Gov. WISE, whose whole life, he said, had been one of agitation. He believed that an investigation would show that he (WISE) and his confederates had formed a plan, in case FREMONT was elected President, to seize the City of Washington and Harper's Ferry, the very act for which he has hung BROWN. He alluded to the New-York *Herald* as furnishing brains for the Democratic Party, and containing materials from which editorials were rehashed in Washington.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, but the hour being late, the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with prayer.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) rose to make a speech.

A running discussion ensued on the pending proposition whether it was relevant to make speeches, as the previous question had heretofore been demanded and seconded, to cut off discussion on Mr. CLARK's resolution, and Mr. GILMER's substitute.

The Clerk subsequently rose to put the question, as had been proposed, whether it was competent for him to decide questions of order, pending the election of a Speaker.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected to a private citizen, elected by a former House as its subordinate officer, presiding over this body.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) agreed with Mr. MILLSON, and would not favor a violation of the express law of Congress.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Op.,) differed from both these gentlemen.

The points of order were then withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, was in favor of a continuation of harmony. He believed the Government wanted saving. He was not a Democrat *per se*, and would make as many sacrifices as any man to preserve the Union. But notwithstanding his devotion to the Union, there are evils greater than the Union itself. He insisted on a strict observance of the Constitution in order to secure every section of the country its just equality and rights. It was the duty of all conservative and patriotic men to rally to the support of the Democracy, the only national party, to put down the Abolition spirit. There was, notwithstanding what had been said to the contrary, great cause of alarm to the country. We should act instantly, or it will be altogether too late. He quoted from the speeches of Mr. SEWARD to show that dangerous sentiments were avowed to distract the country, and accomplish the overthrow of the South. To say that the labor of the two sections was conflicting and irreconcilable, was a declaration of war, and hence the South were alarmed, and look to their defence. He earnestly appealed to all patriots to put down treasonable designs. In alluding to remarks heretofore made by Republicans, he said that armed men had been sent to the South to kill their people, and deprive them of their property. Could the South be patient under these circumstances, and could they be blamed for taking means for their defence? We of the South want peace. Let the North stand by the compact of our fathers. He said SEWARD is a traitor and deserves the gallows. [Applause on the Southern side.] Virginia has hung the traitor BROWN, and if they get hold of SEWARD they will hang him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, (Independent) said that, occupying a perfectly independent position, he was at liberty to vote on all questions according to his sense of duty to his country. He was opposed to all unnecessary agitation of the subject of Slavery, and did not wish to discuss it unless it came before them in a legitimate way. This wicked Administration countenanced every act of violence and fraud on the people of Kansas, and brought into Congress a Constitution fraudulent from the beginning to the end, and which would not stand the test of examination. His friend (Mr. SHERMAN) here stood nobly firm for the rights of the people against the Government, standing up for law, order, concord and peace, and for this the gentleman should have his vote so long as there was any probability of his election. He knew the gentleman was a friend to protection of domestic industry, and would so organize the Committees as would secure the fair consideration of that question. He was a man of just temper and mind, and incapable of perverting the rules into an instrument of despotism. An objection has been urged that Mr. SHERMAN signed the recommendation of HELPER's book. He (MORRIS) did not sign nor had he read the book. So far as he understood, it was written by a native of a Southern State. It was almost exclusively addressed to Southern men, and showed the experience of Southern men as to the value of Southern labor. Gentlemen magnify the book and make it a formidable engine of mischief to the peace of this country. Had not his friend declared that he was against that book, so far as it contemplated an infringement on the constitutional rights of the South? What had the House to do with HELPER's book? Were they as a college of Jesuits to expunge the literature of the book; and were they to act as censors of every incendiary work? It was a most extraordinary proceeding, and lifted HELPER into a consequence he never dreamed of obtaining. Who repealed the Missouri Compromise, and broke the bonds of peace? The Democratic Party. Who got up the Kansas-Nebraska bill? The Democratic Party. Who refused to carry out the provisions of the Kansas bill, deluding Kansas by saying she should have a free expression of her will, and then denying it? The Democratic Party. Who brought the Slavery question here? The Democratic Party. And yet gentlemen were to sit in this Hall and hear the whole North accused of acts of conspiracy against the Southern States. Was it fair, was it honorable and fair-dealing that the proceedings of small bodies in the North should be taken as indices of all those living in that section? His constituents were eminently loyal, and he insisted they should not be made *participes criminis*, and it was libel and calumny to hold them and the North responsible for the actions of a band of bad men. It might as reasonably be charged that the whole South was responsible for the ordinance passed by South Carolina, nullifying the laws of the United States, and providing for armed resistance. The man who was then President was a citizen of Tennessee, and he, in dealing with that subject, met a response not only from the East and West, but from the South. The proceedings of the Nashville Convention, too, fell dead on the loyal heart of the South. He would never despair of making the Constitution and the Union perpetual, and hoped that they would all live together as a band of brothers. But they never could live peaceably as long as gentlemen come into this House and insist on misrepresentations, and involve innocent people in the acts of criminals.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, (Dem.,) in reply to Mr. MORRIS, said that such a charge as the gentleman mentioned had never been made by the South on the entire people of the North. He knew there were men in the North as true to the Constitution as in the South. But when it was said that in the North there was no sympathy for JOHN BROWN, it was a libel. The papers of the North were full of demonstrations of sympathy, and some were in mourning for BROWN. Mr. GREELEY, a prominent organ of the Republican Party, said in his paper, that in future time BROWN's name will be held in glory and honor. So far as he knew the sentiments of those he represented, he but expressed his deliberate conviction when he said that the success of a purely sectional party would virtually be a dissolution of the Union. If the Republican Party could be defeated, the Union would be preserved. But if such a party were to succeed, the sooner the Union is dissolved the better. The South were on the defensive, and if they could not get their rights in the Union, and under the Constitution, they were prepared to have their rights out of it.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Republican,) suggested that the House should take the course resorted to in the House when the New-Jersey Contested Election case prevented prompt organization. On that occasion the venerable JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was elected as Chairman until a Speaker was elected. It had been his fortune to witness here every one of the crises to which reference had been made in the debate. He was here during the nullification times and in 1850. If gentlemen could now summon to their aid the calm and wise course which animated gentlemen in those times, all unpleasant feelings would be removed. [Applause.] He had heard with infinite pain the repeated threats that, if the Republican Party were successful in the Presidential election the South would be willing to encounter the fatal consequences of a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, (Democrat)—Did not Ex-President FILLMORE make that very threat.

Mr. CORWIN replied that he dared say that such an assertion was made prior to Mr. FILLMORE's election as Vice-President. He did express, in a formal manner, every opinion held by the Republican Party at this day; but it was found, when he succeeded to the Presidency, that he so administered the Government as to secure the approbation of every conservative man North and South for his impartiality. So would it happen to every man who comes into the Presidency. No matter what speculations he may have previously expressed, he will execute his constitutional powers. He did not think it fair to judge the Republican Party by what Mr. SEWARD or any other man has said. He had never read the speech of that Senator which was so repeatedly quoted from. There were hundreds of thousands of men who vote with the Republicans who had never read it, for there were men in that party who do not consider themselves worshippers of any idol. As to the charge that Mr. SEWARD was implicated in the conduct of JOHN BROWN, Mr. CORWIN said no man could be convicted on such questionable testimony as was sought to be produced. He thought that this mode of criminating men ought to be put away. He doubted not if they would trace the history of our country they would all find something they would be willing to forget. If every man would examine himself, he would find something to regret, and it is so of parties and Governments. In the course of his remarks, he said the principles of the Republicans were those of the framers of our Constitution, and for this he held himself responsible, but only as a lawyer. [Laughter.] He differed from some men who voted with that party. As to HELPER's book, he did not think it would change the opinion of a single man, woman or child on the face of the earth.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) here explained, that when certain members signed their names, recommending the circulation of the book so often referred to, its compilation was not completed. It was to be made up of statistics from HELPER's book and quotations from the fathers of the Republic. The superintendence of the book was in the hands of gentlemen in whom they had confidence.

Mr. CORWIN resumed, and in the course of his remarks said that the South were entitled to a good law relative to fugitives, and such was his belief concerning the people of Ohio. His speech was somewhat discursive, and much that he said kept the House in exceeding good humor. He thought there was no occasion to quarrel.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) argued that the doctrines of the Republicans of Ohio were subversive of the Constitution. Cut off the Western Reserve and it would be as strongly Democratic as any State in the Union. He said that Mr. CORWIN was supporting men and a platform which had no affinity with the Fugitive Slave law, the perpetuity of the Union, or the sanctity of the Federal compact. He asked Mr. SHERMAN whether he believed in the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) declined, as he did the other day, to reply to any interrogatories, and referred to his public record for the last four years. He did not expect the support of gentlemen on that side of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. COX said that Mr. SHERMAN had an opportunity to manifest his love for the Free States when the Oregon bill came up, but he went out of the door so fast that you might have sat on his coat tail. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHERMAN said he was engaged with a Special Committee at the time.

Mr. COX replied that all the members of the Special Committee, with the exception of Mr. SHERMAN, voted, and concluded by exposing what he called the mosaic of the Republican Party in Ohio.

Adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF CURRENCY.—Hon. GEO. OPDYKE presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Currency, which was held on Tuesday evening in the Mercantile Library Room. Mr. JOHN V. YATMAN presented to the Board two Colonial notes, of two dollars each, of the currency issued to circulate as Money in the Colony of Maryland, prior to the Revolution. He also presented a copy of a letter relative to the Currency, written by Gen. WASHINGTON. A discussion followed on the theories which are promulgated by some writers, that the movements of paper money and bank debts are to be classed with the operations of the credit system, and do not belong to the practical working of the great measure of prices. Mr. OPDYKE remarked that such theories arose from a superficial examination of the phenomena of wealth. Mr. LYMAN concurred in this opinion, and Mr. J. SMITH HOMANS alluded to the circulation of small gold coins, as a measure tending to promote the soundness of the currency through the increase of the precious metals in the hands of the people, and to the effort which is about to be made in England in this direction, by means of small gold coins. Mr. LYMAN remarked that our gold dollar had proved a failure; it is too small to be popular for general circulation. It should have been made annular, so that the pieces could have been kept in quantity upon strings. A gold coin made in this way would be of general utility, and popular with the people. After the great increase of paper currency among the European nations had been referred to, Mr. LAWRENCE referred to the destination of the gold exported from this country, as a matter for inquiry. The Chairman and Messrs. HOMANS, LYMAN and YATMAN, joined in the discussion. The general conclusion was, that the great volume of gold is going to the Continent of Europe, and displacing silver for Asia. Allusion was made to a growing demand for silver coin for export, in this country; to the production of silver in Arizona and California; the great abundance of quicksilver in California; the supply of foreign coin brought in by European immigrants, and the increased consumption of gold in the arts. The increase of gold, it was generally concluded, is not having so great an influence upon prices, from increase of the currency, as had been predicted in some quarters.

THE HIGH BRIDGE OVER THE CROTON RIVER TO BE REPLACED.—The Special Committee of the Westchester Board of Supervisors, to whom was submitted the petition of A. K. ROFFMAN and others, praying for a new High Bridge across the Croton River in place of the High Bridge, submitted their report on the 29th ult. They found on examination that the southerly wing of the easterly abutment of the bridge had disappeared, leaving a huge gap directly in front of one side of it, rendering one-half of the bridge entirely impassable. They also found that the abutment lately built had split from the bottom to the top. For the following reasons they deemed it best to comply with the prayer of the petitioners: First—Because it will cost a large sum of money to repair and keep in repair the present bridge, which will be saved if a new one is built. Second—A dangerous road will be entirely avoided, and dangerous accidents prevented. Third—A direct road, connecting with the new bridge, will bring the villages of Sing Sing and Croton into close connection, greatly to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of those localities. Resolutions were adopted directing that the sum of $4,000 should be assessed upon the County of Westchester to meet the expense of the structure, and if this were not sufficient that the people of the towns of Ossining and Cortlandt should raise the balance by subscription or otherwise. The report and resolutions were adopted.

KAPPNER'S CHESS TOURNAY.—The Chess tournament now in progress at the Morphy Chess and Billiard-rooms, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, where the match between MORPHY and THOMPSON was played last Summer, will not be completed in less than a month. It was commenced last Monday. The match is between thirty-two players, whose names—an incorrect list of which has appeared in other papers—are given below, in the order in which the players are pitted against each other:

Stanley vs. Johnston.	O'Neil vs. Ballantine.
Rullen vs. Paterson.	Taber vs. Delmar.
Arth. Napoleon vs. Harned.	Michaelis vs. Mark.
Brisbane vs. Hazeltine.	Leonard vs. Lecour.
Branzinger vs. Doyle.	Isaacs vs. J. K. Doolittle.
Mildeberger vs. McLean.	Ottolengin vs. Kersheedt.
A. Doolittle vs. Caldwell.	Hellbuth vs. Higgins.
Blum vs. McRae.	Knox vs. O'Connor.

By the terms of the match, the opponent of each player is selected by drawing lots, and the tournament is divided into five sections, in the first of which the thirty-two are matched in sixteen separate games; then in the second section the sixteen winners of two games in the first are matched: in the third, the number of players, chosen by the same standard, is narrowed down to eight; in the fourth, to four; and in the fifth, to two. He who wins three games in the last section becomes entitled to the prize offered by the proprietors of the chessrooms, Messrs. KAPPNER & KLÄTZL—a pretty set of chessmen of boxwood and ebony and a board of rosewood and satinwood, which are on exhibition at the rooms. The contestants will play every day and evening till the match is decided.

MORE PHYSICIANS FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.—The Quarantine Commissioners have appointed Mr. WM. H. THOMSON an assistant-physician to Dr. HARRIS, on board the Floating Hospital lying off Quarantine. The physicians' salaries now to be paid by the Commissioners of Emigration for the Quarantine Hospitals, amount to about $12,200 per annum. There are, at present, five persons reported sick on board. The Commissioners have also to pay for similar services at Blackwell's and Ward's Island.

FAIR OF THE J. T. HOPPER HOME.—A Fair and entertainment, for the benefit of the Women's Home for discharged female prisoners, was opened on Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, in Astor-place, and will continue, day and evening, until Saturday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—WM. B. MCNEILL died suddenly yesterday morning while sitting in the ferry-house foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. His body was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER revealed the fact that death was caused by disease of the heart.

FALL FROM ALOFT.—JAMES STEPHENSON, a seaman, at work aloft on board of the ship *Underwriter*, at Pier No. 45, East River, yesterday fell from the topgallant-yard to the deck, and sustained severe injuries. He was carried to the New-York Hospital.

Police Intelligence.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, had several persons before him charged with illegal voting at the Municipal election. Charles Harrison, a sailor in the United States Navy, and belonging to the *North Carolina*, having rowed one of the officers across the river, was requested to vote in the Tenth District, and was informed that he had a right to do so. On attempting to cast his ballot he was arrested and fully committed to answer in default of $500 bail. Daniel Weeks, a seaman, residing in the Eleventh District of the Seventh Ward, who had voted for the last seven or eight years, had his vote challenged, whereupon he produced his "Protection," certifying that he was a citizen. This he regarded as sufficient. The Chairman of the Board of Inspectors exonerated Weeks from any criminal intent, and he was admitted to bail. John M. Brown, who was charged with stuffing a ballot-box in the Fourteenth Ward, after a full investigation was honorably discharged.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ELECTION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT ENGINEERS—CITY EXPENDITURES.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, the report of the Committee on Fire Department, with an ordinance providing for the election of an additional Assistant Engineer for the Fire Department, and rules and regulations for conducting future elections for Chief and Assistant Engineers, was called up and made special order for next Monday night.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, giving a summary of expenditures on City account, and also upon the several Trust and Special accounts from Jan. 1, 1859 to Nov. 30th ult., amounting in the aggregate to $16,262,266 44. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

CITY CANVASSERS.

The Board of Aldermen organized as a Board of City Canvassers at 12 M., yesterday. Alderman BOOLE was appointed Chairman. The Board sat till 5 P. M. The returns from the Eleventh Aldermanic District, (Twentieth Ward,) with the exception of the vote for school officers in the Sixth District, and from the Seventeenth Aldermanic District (Twelfth Ward) were canvassed, and the returns from the Fourteenth Aldermanic District (Eighteenth Ward) were taken up. The Board adjourned to 10 A. M., to-day.

BROOKLYN FERRY FARES.

Messrs. BOOLE, STARR and DARRAGH, the Committee of New-York Aldermen, had an informal meeting with Aldermen DAYTON, TAYLOR and GREEN, of Brooklyn, yesterday, to confer on the proposed reduction of ferry fares between this City and Brooklyn. Nothing could be done, however, as the services of the New-York Aldermen were required in the Board of Canvassers.

Routes of Oriental Commerce.

LECTURE BY CAPT. W. T. LYNCH BEFORE THE KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

At the Cooper Institute, last evening, an audience not numerous but attentive, listened to the second lecture in the course before the Kane Monument Association, delivered by Capt. W. T. LYNCH, U. S. N.

The lecturer commenced by noting the gradual discovery of the science of navigation and the development of the wealth of the East, whose commerce has been the bone of contention of all nations from the time of the Arabian caravan, spoken of in Genesis as coming from Judea, to the present day, when no less than two steamships, longer than the renowned *Great Eastern*, have been built at Liverpool for the Oriental Steamship Company, whose annual revenue is $7,500,000. He detailed the various routes taken by Phœnicians, without whose commerce the literature of Greece would probably have never been spread over the world; by ALEXANDER, in excavating the canal from the Red Sea to the banks of the Nile, for the purpose of taking goods to Alexandria wholly by water; by the Persians, through the Indus to the Caspian Sea; by the Romans, through Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine to the Eastern parts of the Mediterranean; by Solomon, in founding Palmyra, the city in the desert; and by Hipolytus, the commander of an Egyptian vessel, who allowed himself to be swept across the Arabian sea by the "monsoons," striking the west coast of India. He dilated upon the commercial importance of China, and the struggles between England and Russia to secure that vast and valuable trade. Our sympathies should be with England, for her liberality in allowing others to participate in the benefits of her commercial treaties, but American enterprise in that quarter of the world should at the same time be spurred on. He enlarged upon the untold wealth and all-powerful commercial importance of India as well as of China, and noticed en passant the significant fact that before long the route to the Pacific, from the Atlantic ports, might be through the Missouri River, and the new wagon-road to the Columbia River, (thus bringing, we perhaps, in closer communication with China than by any other route.) How long would it be before commerce would ascend the great streams of China instead of descending them? While noticing the new telegraphic enterprise from Aden across the Red Sea, and the projected railroad facilities for reaching India, he asked why there could not be explored a direct route from Jaffa, in the Mediterranean, to Grande, on the Persian Gulf? Why should we stop for England to fight France on the Egyptian Canal, or France fight England on a Syrian railway? Commerce might come either through the valley of the Euphrates, by the way of the Valley el Ahabak, or directly from the Persian Gulf to the southeast of the Dead Sea. He had heard of the probability of Georgia pine supplying the place of the cedars of Lebanon, of the fact of an American omnibus running in the streets of Beyrout, of the improving aspect of affairs at Jerusalem, of the increasing commercial importance of Jaffa. Why should not Palestine, the centre of Europe, Asia and Africa, be the commercial centre of the world, the part of a route to India, and the commercial necessity for those ends be the means of the fulfillment of God's prophecy in Isaiah—for the restoration of the Jews?

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOAT SWAMPED—ONE MAN DROWNED.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a small row-boat, containing a Sergeant and seven Privates of the United States Army, and two boatmen, named SHEEHAN, (brothers,) was swamped in the East River at the foot of Warren-street. The crew of a French schooner lying at WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's wharf, put off to assist the drowning men, and succeeded in rescuing all but one of the SHEEHANS, who sank before he could be reached. The soldiers were a portion of a detachment just arrived from Boston, and were on their way to Governor's Island, when the accident occurred.

THE KNIFE.—JAMES WALLACE, on Wednesday night, while under the influence of liquor, commenced beating his wife. Her brother interfered, and WALLACE drew a knife and stabbed both parties severely, but not fatally. He was arrested yesterday and committed for trial. WILLIAM HAYES was also arrested in the same District, and committed, for stabbing EDWARD FARRELL.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—The Police of the Second Precinct, on Wednesday night, arrested a party of ten youthful thieves, whose ages range from 11 to 14 years. Yesterday they were brought before Justice CORNWELL, when the leaders of the gang were sent to the House of Industry, and the others were discharged, with a reprimand.

RE-ARRESTED.—FREDERICK MILLER, arrested several weeks ago, for passing counterfeit money, and who subsequently made his escape, was recaptured yesterday and committed for examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, 70 years of age, late on Wednesday night was instantly killed by falling down a flight of stairs, at his residence, in Adelphi street, near Atlantic avenue.

Wallack's Theatre.

A very amusing Comedy in three acts, called "Everybody's Friend," was produced here, Wednesday night, with complete success. It is by STERLING COYNE, a gentleman who has contributed largely to the public's stock of amusement. Plot is not the specialty of the piece; indeed, it would be difficult to find a work of similar length with so little of it. Each act seems to be complete in itself, and might, without any very serious consequences, be detached from the rest. This is not a recommendation, but as a defect it is entirely covered by the genuine humor and brilliancy of the dialogue. It does not often happen that a piece so thoroughly lively and enjoyable, can be witnessed at the theatre. From the rising of the curtain to the fall thereof, the audience is kept in a thorough state of hearty enjoyment. The characters are contrasted with much skill, and the incidents are all of a nature to bring forth their strongest eccentricities. *Mr. Felix Featherly* is the universal friend—a married man, but devoted to the interests of every one except his wife. To win him from this too generous disposition, *Mrs. Felix Featherly* contrives a little plot, and the operation of this and the illustration of the gentleman's good-natured difficulties constitutes the whole of the comedy. The hero and his wife are, of course, the principal characters; they are presented in the best possible manner by Mr. LESTER WALLACK and Mrs. HOEY, who are unequaled in this sort of comedy. There is a modest man too played by Mr. BROUGHAM with much humor; and a militia major by Mr. WALCOT. Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. FLOYD are also in the cast, and contribute notably to the general completeness. We have never seen a better acted piece, even at this theatre, where elegance and completeness always go hand in hand; there was not the slightest hitch or slowness in the entire piece. Its success was unquestionable; the artists were called out twice at the end, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK announced the piece for performance every night until further notice.

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE PERSIA.

Difficulties Concerning the Congress.

THE ITALIAN REGENCY.

AN AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

The Death of Nana Sahib not Confirmed.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at [illegible] on the morning of the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at bar of the Mersey at 8 A. M. on the 23d, but did not reach Liverpool until twenty-four hours later, on account of the dense fog which prevailed.

The *Arago* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 25th.

New postal arrangements have been made between the British Government and the Canadian line of steamers, and, commencing with the *Nova Scotian*, leaving Liverpool on the 30th November, the vessels are to call at Queenstown to land and receive mails.

The *Jason* arrived at Galway on the evening of the 25th November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Proposed Disarmament—The Mission of Lord Cowley—The Volunteer Movement—New School of Oxford, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

There is no truth whatever in a statement which has been in circulation for the last two days, both here and in Paris, that the Emperor NAPOLEON had proposed a mutual disarmament on the part of England and France. No proposition to that effect has ever been made. This I have on the highest authority.

The Italian question (as far the fate of the Duchies is concerned) is virtually settled.

France has agreed to acquiesce in the decision, should Congress determine to leave them undisturbed in the choice of their future rulers, provided their constitution should be monarchical. England, on the other hand, consents that the Legations should be restored to the Holy See. It is believed, however, by those who know best the spirit that now animates the people of this portion of the Peninsula, that they will not be induced peaceably to return to the allegiance of Pope PIUS IX. FARINI's counsel to them is to fortify their towns; and GARIBALDI's proclamation on retiring from the command of the volunteer army, plainly indicates his resolve to appear again amongst them in the Spring. The conviction, however, is general, in well-informed circles, that Tuscany, Modena and Parma will eventually be united with Piedmont.

Lord COWLEY has been to arrange preliminaries to the Congress. If it be true that the main points to be decreed by that assemblage of diplomatists have already been agreed to by a majority of the Great Powers, it will be in a certain sense little more than a solemn ceremonial for the formal ratification of the settlement referred to. The reason of Lord COWLEY's visit to London this week is understood to be the ill accord that exists personally between Count PERSIGNY, the French ambassador here, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. There never probably were two cleverer men brought into closer contact upon great affairs, and having opposite interests to represent, worse calculated to get on smoothly with each other. They have not a penny's worth of diplomatic discretion between them. Both are frank to the verge often of rudeness; sincere to a degree that frequently renders discussion something very like a conflict, and given to saying sharp and caustic things, to an extent that is continually making for each of them bitter enemies. M. PERSIGNY's duty compels him necessarily to urge all the varying schemes of his imperial master, and to ask credence for all his protestations of fidelity to his engagements and friendship towards this country. Our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has not the faculty at all times of pretending to be humbugged; and when the Envoy of NAPOLEON III. is telling him some pleasant tale, the truth of which probably he himself believes, Lord JOHN, by look or gesture, or inarticulate ejaculation, is apt to give the Count to understand that he does not credit a word of it. Whereupon his Excellency fires up, and goes away in a huff—the truth being that his own Government have been all the while keeping back from him what the English Minister has become acquainted with in other ways; and M. PERSIGNY's character for veracity is thus used by the French Government in the attempt to deceive. Lord COWLEY, who is equally popular with his own Court and with that of the Tuileries, has been employed to facilitate matters between them, and if anybody can succeed, he will.

The world of journalism is astir with various novelties that are talked of, and changes in the condition or ownership of organs already established. The *Press*, on which Mr. NEWDEGATE, M.P., squandered from £20,000 to £30,000, in the vain hope of making it an efficient mouth-piece of Ultra-Conservatism, was sold some time ago to Mr. SEELEY, the son of the well-known Evangelical publisher, who, in his turn, has more recently sold it to a Mr. PATTERSON, an old contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, but who is said to be only a purchaser in trust, Lords [illegible] and MALMESBURY finding the money. The *Press* once more takes, therefore, its original colors, and advocates the fiscal and easy politics of Tory men of pleasure, wit, and aristocracy. Meanwhile, the *Saturday Review*, after a rapid rise in circulation and celebrity, has become not a little unpopular by the supercilious and wanton tone of universal carping and fault-finding into which it has fallen. Its articles go for nothing definite or positive either in theory or practice; but are devoted to picking holes in every politician's and every theologian's garment. The public are grown weary of this, and Anti-Saturday-ism is now the order of the day. Two projects are afoot which indicate this state of feeling. The one at Manchester, where a number of liberal and accomplished persons have subscribed a very considerable sum to start a weekly journal in rivalry with the saucy and sardonic organ of Mr. [illegible] and his associates; the other an emanation from the long-established paper in London called the [illegible], whose best contributors are engaged to write in the columns of the forthcoming *Saturday Magazine*. [illegible]

The volunteer movement stands in imminent hazard of becoming an object of class jealousy and aversion to the bulk of the people, in consequence of the insolent language and bearing of the idlers of rank who have thrown themselves into it for want of anything to do. I have heard of country corps in which the gentlemen, as they call themselves par excellence, will not suffer any farmer's son to join; and in others where respectable tradesmen have been forced to stand aside. Everywhere there is an evident endeavor to make the uniform, mess, and band expensive. No pains are taken to hide the contempt in which "snobs" are held by the noble and honorable officers in command. The general observation one hears, wherever you go, is that the good of the movement is not so much to provide against the coming of the French, as to secure the distribution of arms of precision among "the right sort of people." Some of the worst specimens of aristocracy have contrived to get themselves named to command separate corps, and the subaltern commissions are filled with the dependents, poor relations, or bastard sons of the class in question. The result of all this is sure to be the diffusion of the belief that volunteering is a social and political dodge contrived to turn the apprehension of French invasion to class account. The same argument does not exist with reference to the militia, which though officered to a considerable extent by the landed gentry, has never been looked on as a "crack force," and the rank and file of which is recruited from the same orders of society as the regular army.

The orthodox soul of Oxford is sore troubled of late by the development of a new school of theology, teaching the most opposite to all [illegible]

which twenty years ago took its rise in that ancient seminary of learning. German criticism and the advances of the exact sciences at home, has begun to tell upon the abler and younger scholars of the University. A series of works have appeared from the pen of Rev. BADEN POWELL, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, tending to shake the established faith in the literal inspiration of Scripture.

A still more powerful and influential teacher of the new school is Rev. Mr. JOWETT, professor of Greek, whose [illegible] commentary on the writings of St. Paul has thrown the heads of both the Puseyite and [illegible] party into a paroxysm of rage. One of the latter, Dr. GOLIGHTLY, not long ago called upon the Vice-Chancellor to summon Dr. JOWETT before him, as the statutes authorize him to do, in order that he might require him to renew his subscription of the Thirty-nine articles. The Professor attended; Dr. GOLIGHTLY was there, and sought to bring about a conversation on the subject of their interview. But [illegible] quietly baffled his tormentor by pertinaciously talking about the weather, and as soon as he had signed the list he took his leave.

But the greatest sensation of all has been excited by the publication of Rev. Dr. MANSELL's course of sermons, delivered by him as Brampton Lecturer for the year. In these the preacher, who is an eloquent as well as most exemplary man, lays down broadly that [illegible] portion of the Bible is beyond our finite capacity to comprehend; and that literal interpretation is the mere audacity of ignorance and vanity.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

Lord COWLEY, the British Ambassador to France, had arrived in London, and it was reported that his mission was to lay before the English Government a proposal from the French Government for a simultaneous disarmament by England and France. Another report is that he was summoned to receive final instructions from the British Cabinet respecting the Congress.

A Cabinet Council had been held in London, and [illegible] had had an audience of the Queen at Windsor.

The English Government had decided upon making a considerable increase in the army by the formation of a second battalion to each of the regiments up to and including the Thirty-fifth, by which means an [illegible] equivalent to eleven regiments will be obtained. The London *Post* says: This measure ought to excite no surprise when the small amount of the British army is compared with the extent of territory which it has to occupy, and the drafts necessary for India and China.

The over-due steamer *Tasmanian*, with the West India mails, had reached Southampton. Fifty cases of yellow fever had occurred on board, ten of which proved fatal.

Mr. RAREY, the American horse-tamer, was operating at Liverpool with great success.

JOHN MITCHEL, in a letter from Paris, regarding the movement being made in Ireland to obtain an amnesty for himself and his fellow exiles, declares that he would accept no amnesty. He adds:

"I do not know whether my two friends and comrades now in the United States would avail themselves of the 'amnesty,' if granted. For my part, I certainly would not. I hope indeed to go to Ireland again, but never by the Queen of England's good will. It would be impossible for me to live there under her Government without endeavoring to overthrow it. I should instantly conspire, confederate and combine with person and persons once more against the peace of our said Lady the now Queen, her crown and dignity, and so forth; whereupon she would again pack a Jury of true-blue Castle Protestants, again steal my letters in the Post-office, again set Baron LEFROY upon my track, (does the Baron still live?) and all the detectives and suborners again [illegible] and plunder my children, under a [illegible] of law. Oh, no! I cannot go back to live in Ireland under her dominion, yet I hope to go back to live in Ireland."

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF PERIM.

From the London Times, Nov. 24.

The small island of Perim, distant ninety miles from the British settlement of Aden, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is undoubtedly in our possession. It has been in our possession more than once, and has been more than once voluntarily evacuated, but it was last occupied in the month of January, 1857, under the orders of the Governor of Aden, with the view of making it the foundation for a lighthouse. It is occupied by from fifty to sixty persons, and this number includes only a single European, a young officer of the Bombay Artillery, who has about as pleasant a life of it as a light-keeper in a floating beacon. The rest are troops of India detached from the Aden garrison, comprising 25 sappers and 30 gunners. The sappers are occupied in keeping up the water tanks and store-rooms—no easy task—and the defence of the place devolves upon the gunners, who, however, have no guns. We need be at no trouble to inform our French neighbors of the exigencies attending anything like a settlement on the coasts of the Red Sea. Arabs on the one side and Africans on the other are always menacing aggression, and no position would afford an hour's security which was not proof against sudden attack. This protection, and this only, has been provided for the 50 men stationed on the isle of Perim. A small work has been formed of just sufficient size to contain this little garrison and its stores, and of just sufficient strength to resist the only weapons with which the probable assailants would be armed. It is musketry proof, and that is all. It is about as serviceable as a log-house or blockhouse, furnishing a very good shelter against native marauders, but nothing more. That is literally the whole story of the supposed fortifications and garrison. Beyond the work we have described there are no defences whatever. There is not, nor has there ever been, a single gun on the island. The great difficulty lies in keeping up the supply of provisions. Communications with Aden are maintained by a boat which plies every fourteen days between the two places, and which relieves ten or twelve men of the garrison on each occasion, the officer in command being released once a quarter. It is thought desirable that the provisions on the rock should suffice for three months' consumption, and the water for twice that time, but so great is the trouble involved, and so serious is the risk of privation, that it has recently been determined to establish another source of supply. For this purpose a condensing engine and a cargo of coal were to be dispatched from Aden, and these, if they have arrived, are the only pieces of engineering which the island contains.

Having said this much of Perim and its garrison, we are [illegible] bound to say something more, and perhaps our neighbors will not take our explanation any the less readily because it really contains a confession. We must needs acknowledge that, though Perim is neither a Malta nor a Rhodes, though it is not a citadel, not a fortress, not a stronghold, not a battery—though it is none of these things—yet neither is it what it ought to be—a proper lighthouse. We can, however, most truly affirm that this is the actual origin and destination of the settlement, and that, if the design has not been accomplished, it has been [illegible] only by those official delays and vacillations which are but too common in such proceedings. Be it remembered that Perim consults with Aden, Aden with Bombay, Bombay with Calcutta, and Calcutta with England. It did happen that, at first, the plan of putting Aden in direct communication with England, instead of sending dispatches all round the circle and back again, was really allowed to prevail, but the Admiralty somehow got hold of the question, and the proper form of the light and lighthouse had to be discussed between the independent authorities of Leadenhall-street and Whitehall. This, of course, was not conducive to expedition, and, though the controversy was terminated at last, and an engineer dispatched from Bombay to complete the surveys and plans some twelve months ago, the contemplated lighthouse has not been erected yet. To this [illegible], then, we must plead guilty, but, if French affairs never suffer from similar delays, we can only say that our neighbors are truly fortunate in their administration.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 24, a meeting called by the Lord Provost, was held in the *City Hall*, Glasgow, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the volunteer movement in Glasgow. It is stated that at least 4,000 citizens were present, a number of whom were in rifle uniform; and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Among the speakers was Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, who, in the course of his remarks, said: "There is one point which is often urged by the people of this country—that we need not be afraid of the French, for we have a great mercantile navy of [illegible] men; but in the present state of matters this great mercantile navy is far from being a refuge or support. The wages in the mercantile navy average 50s. a month, while those in the Royal Navy are only 31s. The mercantile navy is a [illegible] competition with the Royal Navy. Even in the militia there were 100,000 men less in February last than the House of Commons provided for. What is the cause of that? How cannot we get men in sufficient numbers to make up the militia roll? Simply because a soldier's pay is 1s. 1d. per day, whilst a man may earn 2s., 1s. 6d., or 1s. per day at his own trade. The upholding of our empire in India is another source of anxiety—the keeping of so many millions in subjection requiring the presence of so many troops. We have for the last 15 years been impoverished by the continual tide of emigration. In three years 3,000,000 persons emigrated to the colonies or foreign countries, and the average has since been about 250,000 per annum. This is the difficulty with which we have to contend in bringing our defences to the proper standard. I would not [illegible] things unless I were able to point out a remedy. The first step towards it is to raise the pay of the soldiers and sailors and the militia from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. per day; and I venture to say that ere long we will find soldiers to fill the ranks, and sailors to man the navy sufficient for any emergency in which we may be placed. It is necessary that we should have a great volunteer force in addition to our regular army. I believe that a volunteer [illegible] can be made equal to none in discipline, and their conduct already shows how far public spirit can go. It is necessary that there should be a [illegible] organization. I hope the subject may be [illegible] Government, and that the volunteer corps in the [illegible] may be formed into brigaded battalions [illegible] commander should be appointed for every two or three counties, but the great matter is, that the whole force should be brought to bear upon [illegible]. The points which an invading army would [illegible] are London and Woolwich. [illegible] without many supplies. We must, therefore, have resources for [illegible] the kingdom together [illegible] light troops in [illegible] would not [illegible] troops, I believe [illegible] Great Britain would be impregnable."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM DR. WADDINGTON.

The reverend pastor of the Southwark church is still the object of attack in the London papers, for his alleged Pro-Slavery leanings during his late run through the United States, and has found it necessary to address another defense to the editor of the London *Star*:

SIR: I must now test your love of fair play. The first greeting on my return from America in the English Press I found in your journal—to the effect that I had disgraced my country by the course I had pursued in my absence from home. It is only right that you should receive the testimony of men who had the best opportunity of judging, from personal observation. Dr. BECKWITH, the Secretary of the Peace Society, writing on the eve of my embarkation, says: "I am glad to know how well you have been employed, and as well received, with every demonstration of respect and sympathy for yourself and your object in every quarter." Dr. KIRK, well-known as a zealous and decided friend of Abolition, said, at the valedictory meeting: "We have found in Dr. WADDINGTON a man worthy to represent the pilgrims among us. His warmest friends could ask no higher commendation; our consciences would permit us to say no less; and now, in your name, shall I salute our dear transatlantic brother, thanking him for his visit, for his invaluable researches, his instructive addresses, and the happy influence he has exercised in this land. Yes, I will thank him for you. He has done us an invaluable service in pointing us from the fruits we so much enjoy to the tree we so readily forget.

"My brother, go back with the assurance that you have a place in our hearts never to be vacated. Henceforward you are to us a living monument of the fathers we venerate and the principles we cherish. We regard you as a living link between two nations, whose quarrels belonged to an age forever past; who glory in each other's honor, and cherish only the conviction of their essential oneness."

I do not know that these quotations will be interesting to those who prefer a little detraction; but I think there are many readers of the *Star* who would be glad to know that there is such a feeling of regard for England in Boston, Mass., notwithstanding the monument at Bunker Hill; and it may be interesting there to learn that all I said and did in America was not reckoned as disgraceful. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

No. 9 SURREY-SQUARE, Nov. 23, 1859.

FRANCE.

Reawakening of the War Fever—The Course of the London Times—Resignation of Garibaldi—The Advisers of the Austrian Emperor—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1859.

Again the war spirit of the Parisians is on fire. The departure of the soldiers for China has revived the long-to-be-remembered scenes of last Spring, at the moment of departure for the war in Italy. The expedition is now infinitely smaller, but then the soldiers were going scarcely to cross their frontiers, while now they are going to the other side of the globe, to an unknown and mysterious country. The interest in the expedition is thus ten-fold increased, especially to the friends of those who form a part of it. The expedition is made up entirely of volunteers, that is to say, volunteers from the ranks of the soldiers. The struggle to form part of this army, especially among the officers, was greater than has been manifested in any war of later times; the whole army of France seemed desirous of going. Yesterday the second battalion of Foot Chasseurs, *corps d'élite*, passed through town on their way to the station of the Brest railroad: it is from Brest that they sail. All their heavy baggage having gone on in advance, they were much less heavily ladened than when leaving for Italy. Each man carried a knapsack, one day's munition of bread and wine, a drinking cup, and his gun—the new rifled musket. But they were not incumbered with tent-poles and tents, nor cooking apparatus; all that had been packed and sent on board ship, to be opened only on the soil of China, *on the march to Peking*. As they passed through the streets, the Chasseurs, although marching at a quick-step, were accompanied by their relatives and friends, who hung on the skirts of the procession to get a few parting words, and to wish the departing soldier good luck and a safe return. The band went off playing the *Milanaise*, the famous air with which they drove the Austrians out of Lombardy last Summer. It revived souvenirs that boded illy for the poor Chinese. Up to the last hour there was a terrible fear in the barracks that, by some change in diplomacy, the order to march might be countermanded; so that when the order arrived from the Ministry yesterday morning, to get ready for 12 o'clock, there was great rejoicing in the barracks of Paris; the men went away light-hearted and gay. The *gamins* in the street, however, could not understand how the single loaf of bread strapped on each man's back was going to last him all the way to China, but the soldiers insisted, nevertheless, that this was the only supply of which they had any knowledge.

Thus you see France is always at war, and by the force of habit her soldiers look upon warfare as upon any other of the essential occupations of life; it is a profession in which they find nothing astonishing. Six weeks ago a war was commenced between the French and the Moors, on the frontiers of Algeria, and in just twenty days it was brought to a close by the submission of all the refractory tribes. In that time two battles and several skirmishes were fought, and one-fifth of the whole French force was killed by the cholera. Some of the best officers in the army—Gen. THOMAS and the Col. Count MONTALEMBERT—died of the epidemic, but they did not stop for this; fighting and marching are their normal condition, and cholera is only a coincidence of secondary importance. By the time the war in China is brought to a close, there will be another one hatched up somewhere, so as to keep the army in practice.

The London *Times*, basing its confidence in the *Revue Independante*, a French journal of London, patronized by the refugees, makes the assertion that the French army believed itself going to England, instead of China, and that, until they shall have been embarked and on the route the soldiers will still believe themselves on the way to England. One hardly knows which most to admire in this statement, its absurdity or its falsity. Does the *Times* suppose that a war can be got up in France against England without convulsing the country to its very centre, without instructing the army as to the mighty work it had before it, without diffusing the knowledge of such an event to the remotest hamlets of the country? The *Times* says that never did the army and the people of France talk more of a war with England as a probable contingency than at the present moment. This is simply not true, as every man knows who lives here and has daily communication with the army and people. The remark of the London journal is based upon that of the French Review already mentioned, and has no other foundation whatever. There is a certain amount of talk of such a war at all times, for England is an old and hated enemy; the army never ceases to talk more or less of such a war, and it is only when the London *Times* awakens attention by its cries and its false alarms, that this talk in the French army is increased.

Recently the *Times* has seen fit to break out suddenly with a cry of alarm louder, shriller, and more prolonged than is usual, even with that noisy sheet. It pretends that it has been pushed to this course by the violence of the French press against England, and the real indications which exist this side the channel of a coming war. But all this is but a piece of transparent charlatanry on the part of the *Times*, which every one in France who watches its course understands. It was the *Times* itself, which, a month ago pushed the French Press to the utterance of acrimonious words against England. The French Press is never the first to begin these violent polemics; it is contrary to the habits and the spirit of the Press of to-day to act on the offensive. It is the least combative, the least given to gratuitous attacks on its neighbors of any Press in any country where the Press has yet acquired the level of an institution. If there were no other reasons for this character in the French Press of to-day, the severe law regulating its discussions would sufficiently explain it.

But now see wherein lies the culpable charlatanry of the *Times*. It first provokes the *French Press* by gratuitous and impertinent attacks on the French Government. It then ceases its diatribes for a short time, in order to give the French Press, (which must take time for all the matter they publish,) to reply, and then the *Times*, having itself ceased to attack, assumes that the French are taking the initiative, without cause and without provocation, and then the *Times* sounds the alarm and reutters its old insults and invectives with more noise, and fury than ever. This is exactly the history of what has taken place the last two months, and it is the exact counterpart of a dozen other crises that have preceded it since LOUIS NAPOLEON has been in power.

But the *Times* has just given the most superb example of its arrogance and egotism we have yet had. It pretends that its warnings and advice to the French Government were so powerful, that the Government has ordered the French Press, through the medium of the Prefects, to moderate its tone against England. This caps the climax of John Bull impertinence and self-sufficiency! The *Patrie* denies that any such order has been given to the French Press, and most assuredly if it were to be given, it would not be at the command of the London *Times*. But this is only the *dénouement* of the scheme the *Times* has laid, to give itself importance and to make itself talked about. To-day it calculates that all England is wondering at the manner in which the *Times directs and controls the Government of France*. The hold which it thus has upon the confidence and the respect of the English people is reinvigorated and strengthened. It needs from time to time one of these *coups de théâtre* in order to maintain its colossal reputation. But it requires no great penetration to see through this harlequinade of the *Times*, and once understood, it sinks to the level of a pitiable and feeble, but, nevertheless, wicked jugglery.

The sudden resignation of GARIBALDI took every one by surprise, and his proclamation was the cause of a thousand surmises as to the exact character and locality of the "miserable and astute policy" to which he there refers. In France, people very naturally refer his complaints to Italy, as a locality, and to his quarrels with Gen. FANTI, as a cause; while in Italy they point to Paris as the locality, and to the "astute and miserable policy" of NAPOLEON as the cause. Which of the two opinions is correct I will not pretend to say, but perhaps both contributed their part to the general result. Beside these, it is said that his troops were deserting, on account of their inactivity, and that MAZZINI, taking advantage of this circumstance, was renewing his intrigues, and in such a way that, if GARIBALDI remained in command, he might be compromised in his present allegiance to VICTOR EMANUEL and the cause of order. But there is still another reason, and that is, that the Dictator FARINI, acting under the advice of the King, wished GARIBALDI to remove his troops further from the Roman frontier, so as to avoid every shadow of a chance for a collision. Although GARIBALDI has retired, for the moment, from the Army of the League, he obtains the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Piedmontese Army—the first time, I believe, in his life, he has ever held a commission in a regular army, and his influence will not be lost to the great cause of Italian independence.

It is a singular fact that the high personages who now surround the person of the Emperor of Austria are of French origin. Thus, M. FOLLIOT DE CRENNEVILLE replaces the Count DE GRÜNNE as Aid-de-camp and companion of the young sovereign. The second Aid-de-camp is M. BIGOT DE ST. QUENTIN. The Baron HUBNER has been replaced in the Ministry of Police by M. THIERRY. These new appointments, added to the especial favor shown to the young Prince DE METTERNICH, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, induce people to believe in an alliance between the two countries for political purposes. But there are also reasons for the belief that no such alliance exists, and that the circumstances referred to are mere coincidences. Not long ago a Count O'CONNELL was the Aid-de-camp and companion of FRANCIS JOSEPH, and not less than thirty-seven Irish and English names occur on the list of officers of the Austrian army. So, too, in the French army, there are O'Malleys, McMahons, Neils, O'Haras and Smiths.

M. MEISSONNIER, the distinguished painter, is now terminating, at his chateau at Poissy, the picture which was commanded of him by the Emperor, of the battle of Solferino. M. MEISSONNIER, who was present at the battle, intends to return again to the battle-field before allowing his picture to go before the public. It is said to be a work of great merit.

Mr. SEWARD, in company with the Count DE SARTIGES, was invited to Compiègne one day last week, and had a long interview with the Emperor. The Count, who believes firmly in the election of Mr. SEWARD at the next Presidential election, no doubt introduced the Senator to His Majesty as the prospective President; but since Mr. DOUGLAS was thus introduced at St. Cloud five years ago, and then failed his election, His Majesty, perhaps, made a mental reservation this time. Nevertheless, Mr. SEWARD had every reason to be gratified with the distinguished manner in which he was received by the Emperor.

On Sunday last, the congregation of the American chapel in this city was thrown into an irrepressible smile by an extraordinary "bull" of the minister. Since the departure of Rev. Mr. SEELEY to the United States, the congregation has been dependent upon volunteers, and last Sunday the pulpit was filled by an English clergyman who, no doubt, knew more about theology than about the Government of the United States. He announced, by request, that the following Thursday (to-day) would be observed in that Chapel as Thanksgiving Day, conformably to a custom in the United States, and he said that after the collection, he would read the Proclamation *of the President of the United States*, naming that day as a day of General Thanksgiving. When the time arrived, the good man commenced reading as follows: "Be it known that I, EDWARD D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby appoint," etc. I have heard of certain members of the congregation who are laughing yet.

A gentleman from Newark, N. J., was yesterday arrested at the Hotel du Louvre, and carried before the Prefect of Police, where he was examined two hours on the supposition that he was MAZZINI in disguise.

MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of deaths from cholera in the French army, during the twenty days' campaign against the frontier tribes of Morocco, was 2,106.

The French Government was forming large dépôts of coal, to provide against the inconveniences that might result in any future war, from coal being declared contraband of war.

The sailing-frigate *La Vengeance* had left for China, with 400 marines on board.

A Paris semi-official journal states that the communications between the French and English squadrons at Algesiras, continued to be most friendly. It was expected that the greater portion of the French vessels would soon return to Toulon.

Count POURTALES, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, is said to have been instructed to give the French Government authentic explanations of the late interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of the Marquis DE MOUSTIER as French Ambassador to Austria.

A pension of 12,000 francs had been accorded to the widow of Gen. ESPINASSE, who was killed in Italy.

Semi-official paragraphs had been dispatched to the provincial journals encouraging the impression that the Emperor had charged Lord COWLEY to represent to her Britannic Majesty his willingness to promote a general disarmament in Europe.

The Paris Bourse was firm and tending upward. Rentes closed on the 25th at 70-20.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE CONGRESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says a decided difficulty had grown up in reference to the proposed Congress. The invitations had not been issued. Austria was said to be the cause of the delay.

"At the moment of going to press," says the *Opinion Nationale* of the evening of the 24th, "we learn that the invitation to the Congress has been forcibly postponed in consequence of a fresh demand on the part of England. That Power is said to require, 1st, That the decisions of Congress shall not be obligatory. 2d, That in the event of the dethroned Princes not being restored, the form of Government shall be clearly stipulated beforehand."

Another authority says (somewhat in contradiction of the above) that Prince METTERNICH had remitted to Count WALEWSKI the letters from the Austrian Government addressed to the Foreign Powers, inviting them to take part in the Congress. These invitations were to be delivered at their respective destinations by the French couriers, conveying similar invitations from the French Government.

On the day when the ratifications were exchanged at Zurich, M. ARMAN delivered to the Austrian Plenipotentiary a draft at sight for 20,000,000 florins. The remaining 80,000,000 are to be paid in four installments at short intervals.

It was reported that Count RECHBERG, assisted by Prince METTERNICH, will represent Austria at the Congress.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in his latest letter, confirms the statement that the invitations to the Congress had been delayed, not from any difference between the English and French Cabinets, but rather owing to some difficulties started by Austria on the Regency question. The Vienna correspondent of the same journal says it was rumored in diplomatic circles there that there were still many and great difficulties to be removed before the Congress could meet.

The members of the French and Austrian Missions at Paris and Vienna had received decorations according to their rank from the respective Governments to which they are accredited, as also have the representatives at Zurich.

THE REGENCY OF THE CENTRAL STATES.

The Sardinian Government has addressed the following dispatch, on the subject of the Regency of Central Italy, to its diplomatic representatives at the various Courts:

TURIN, Nov. 15, 1859.

M. LE MINISTRE: The assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have elected the Regency [illegible] Royal Highness the Prince of Savoy-Carignan [illegible] the vote of annexation [illegible] as spontaneous as [illegible].

The King's Government [illegible] to the resolution. [illegible] the result of national tendencies which the fear of a restoration has but made stronger and more vigorous; it is a new homage rendered to the monarchical principle; a new proof of the firm determination of those countries to maintain order and authority, to augment and shelter from all attack the prestige of the supreme power. This resolution attests in fine, the ardent desire [illegible] of Central Italy to see their union with the monarchy of Sardinia consummated—a [illegible] which can alone, in their opinion, give solid guarantees of national liberty and independence.

In the presence of a vote so imposing, and motives so powerful, the King our august Sovereign thought that his first duty was to obviate the perils of disorder and anarchy, reasonably to be apprehended if the offer of the assemblies was not received. But, assured of the early meeting of a Congress called to solve the questions raised by the situation of Italy, his Majesty hastened to make an act of deference to the councils of Europe by abstaining from any decision which might be regarded as of a nature to interfere with their entire liberty of examination and deliberation. Agreeably to his Majesty's intentions, Monsigneur the Prince DE CARIGNAN, despite his sincere sympathies for the populations who came to him to intrust him with the care of governing them, did not judge it his duty to accept the Regency which they offered. At the same time, it was impossible for his Majesty, as well as the Prince, not to seriously consider the motives which had dictated the offers of the assemblies of Central Italy, and not to concur in the measures suggested to them by high motives of expediency to guarantee from all agitation those countries who have placed their confidence in the House of Savoy. His Royal Highness has accordingly believed himself able to appoint the Chevalier BUONCOMPAGNI to take the regency of those Provinces, until assembled Europe has regularized their position. This proof of friendly solicitude will, the King's government believes, tranquilize the public mind. Centred in one hand, authority will be more vigorous and powerful. It will keep in a respectful attitude the factions which, profiting by the public impatience, might attempt to incite the populations and the army to inconsiderate and dangerous acts. In a word, it is a pledge to the security of Italy, to the tranquility of Europe, while the Congress are deliberating upon the questions unfolded before it.

But—we cannot hide it—this measure, by its provisional character, will not completely reassure us, if it should be much prolonged. It is urgent that the Congress should meet as soon as possible, just as it is of vital necessity that the solution it deems fit to adopt shall be such as, by satisfying the needs and wishes of the Italian populations shall put an end forever to internal revolutions or foreign interventions. Long delays will be fatal. A solution which did not guarantee the national independence of Italy would be but a source of new evils for the Italians—of agitation and of conflicts for Europe.

I invite you, M. le Ministre, to bring the contents of this dispatch to the knowledge of the Government of ——— while urging the speedy meeting of the Congress. Receive, &c.,

DABORMIDA.

PRINCE CARIGNAN ON THE REGENCY.

The Florence Nazione publishes the following letter, addressed by the Prince of CARIGNAN to the Commandeur MATTEUCCI at Pisa:

MONSIEUR LE COMMANDEUR: I cannot find words sufficient to express to you my sincere gratitude for the letter you have been good enough to address to me. The vote of the Assemblies of Central Italy—a vote which I believe must be attributed to the affection of the Italians towards the King than to myself individually—was very agreeable to my feelings, though above my merits. Trust me, then, that the sacrifice I made, in preventing me from instantly discharging in person the honorable mission confided to me, is a very great one. I should have been happy to prove to the Italians my entire affection as well as the sincere gratitude I feel towards them; but, in spite of my wishes, that could not be effected. I have the satisfaction of believing that, on the eve of a European Congress, that sacrifice will be more useful to the Italians than my presence, as it is destined to efface all suspicion. * * * * * * *

I comprehend all the difficulty of the situation of Central Italy, but we must not lose courage. We must, on the contrary, redouble our energy, be united and armed, and maintain that perfect order which has done so much honor to the Italians in these later times, and which, by challenging the admiration of the world, will doubtless be their most powerful support before the Congress. My reply to Commandeur MINGHETTI and M. PERUZZI must, I trust, have reassured the Italians I have done all that I could, and you know that I am honest, and that I long for nothing in the world but to see Italy happy. Accept, &c., &c.

EUGENE OF SAVOY.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW.

LETTER OF M. MAZZINI TO BARON RICASOLI.

SIR: I have been informed that you have in your possession a letter of mine containing a plan of military operations in Perugia, which has given rise to persecutions and annoyance.

Were I to address myself solely to you in your character of Tuscan Minister, it might be sufficient to assure you that the letter in question concerns in no way the affairs of Tuscany; that it does not appeal in the least to the Tuscan functionaries; that it does not threaten either Government or people. But I prefer addressing myself to the patriot—to the man who loves to confer with his friends as I do with mine—of the unity of Italy as the only aim and end to be attained by the present movement. In proposing this movement I mean to indicate the only operation which not only can accomplish the object in view, but also of saving Tuscany from an inevitable restoration. You profess to know as certain fact (which is far from proved as yet) that King VICTOR accepts the fusion of Central Italy; and that the acceptation since the treaty of Villafranca is equivalent to a declaration of war you have too much perception not to behold. The revolution must be extended, or it is useless; localized it becomes powerless. Central Italy is lost if it does not at once fix its basis upon a foundation as sure and strong as that of the Government. The elements which compose the strength of Central Italy are condemned to disunion; the two columns commanded by Gen. ROSELLI threaten mutiny if nothing be done to prevent it—a very natural thing to happen with volunteers from Ombria, the Marsh of Ancona, and Venice, who fight with enthusiasm, if, instead of being soldiers of Parma and Bologna, they were fighting for their own rights. Revolution, which does not press forward the cause, can only serve to retard it by many years, and the elements which compose the strength of Tuscany are undermined by discontent, which originates, in a great measure, from the Duke's party. By throwing the volunteers into active service they would remain steadfast, with the hope of promotion; by keeping them unemployed they will ferment—they do ferment; and one of these days they will give the signal of civil war. Our late masters are waiting for this result, in order to be able to cry out to Europe: Behold!

The election of GARIBALDI as active chief would be accepted with enthusiasm, and if that activity so universally desired be withheld much longer, it will give, as you well know, fresh cause of discontent to the regular militia. Before the retaking of Perugia, Rome herself, compelled at present to remain quiet, will rise—the soldiers forming the outposts of the Pontifical army will join our columns—and between Perugia and the Abruzzi there is nothing to resist us. Eight or ten thousand men with the name of GARIBALDI, and the movement in Sicily, which has been prepared for a long time, and ready for explosion at a moment's notice, would become the insurrection of the whole state. The insurrection of the State would swell the movement in Italy to such proportions that its chiefs would be entitled to treat on terms of equality, as from Power to Power, for the move must bring the King of Sardinia once more upon the field of action.

France cannot take up arms without bringing upon herself a war with the whole of Europe—Germany, Russia, England.

These things I should have told you, and all men who have been chosen to rule the country, if, instead of treating us like enemies and forcing us to abandon our country, you had been led to look upon us as men who love Italy, and for the last thirty years have been endeavoring to educate her in those sentiments of unity without which she will be lost once more.

The proposition I now make may be considered as imprudent, but cannot be considered guilty. I have sought no other aim than unity. It is for this alone that I have fought so long. I have always been, and ever shall be, unitarian in principle before anything. Those who know me may reproach me with many faults, but will acknowledge that my soul is too proud to stoop to falsehood.

I speak not for myself when I say that the persecution of exiles is a shame and reproach to Tuscany, and will injure the cause beyond all reparation. Those exiles have risen since Villafranca, for the sole purpose not of disturbing the internal Government of the country, which they admire, and which is necessary to insure its respectability in the eyes of Europe, but merely in the hope of beholding an equal energy imparted to the external relations of the Government, for I am sure that the restoration will be tried, and our task is to prevent it, without any foreign or forced and imposed help. Great numbers of volunteers have enlisted, more would do so were it not for the persecutions to which they are subjected.

I have felt the necessity of telling you these things and of exposing to you the feelings of the man who loves Italy and national union better than his life.

Believe me, Signor, yours obliged,

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI.

MANIFESTO OF THE TUSCAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Tuscan Monitore* of Nov. 17 publishes a note which the Tuscan Government has sent to the principal Governments of Europe respecting the vote passed by the National Assembly at its sitting on the 9th ult. The note says:

"The day on which the Congress shall be called upon to legislate on the rights reserved in the treaty of Zurich, it may be released from all fear of having to infringe on the principle of legitimacy; it will have merely to consider Austrian interests. We are confident that the great, the real intention of the Congress will be to secure the independence, and, with that, the peace of Italy.

"This result can only be obtained by sanctioning and acknowledging the votes of the Independent States of the Peninsula. Any other combination would be not merely an Italian but a European calamity.

"In support of this truth, we have a consideration that deserves mature reflection. Were it unfortunately to happen that the great Powers assembled in Congress should declare themselves opposed to the wishes and legitimate votes of the Italian people, one of these two eventualities would necessarily result: either Piedmont, as we believe and as all Italian think with us, would refuse to adhere to this decision, and then every one sees what deplorable consequences might ensue [illegible] confusion of [illegible] with intestine [illegible] excessive [illegible] decision so [illegible] popular aspirations [illegible] Italy and its popularity would be irrevocably lost. But with the prestige of Piedmont dies also in Italy faith in the monarchical principle.

"In moments of such gravity it would be childish to deceive one's self. The monarchical feeling, with which the Italian people are animated, has its entire origin in the respect and affection they entertain for the dynasty of Savoy. This respect and affection are inspired by the universal and profound conviction that this august dynasty represents loyally and courageously the national idea. Hence its strength and immense authority, but hence likewise the imperious necessity of sparing no sacrifice or struggle to maintain so grand and noble a position. The enthusiastic affection of the Italians for this dynasty, and their unlimited confidence in it, would be changed to quite opposite sentiments on the very day that they should see the Piedmontese Government following a policy suspected by them of being weak or selfish. The very fact of the acquisition of Lombardy would become the subject of terrible recriminations, of which extreme parties would take advantage with insatiable ardor. Thus the monarchical principle, once allied with the national idea, would have extinguished in Italy the spirit of revolution, and caused the sects to disappear, while the decisions of the Congress would bring them back to life, and impart to the revolutionary spirit a formidable intensity.

"This is the fatal alternative that would be brought about by a decision of the Congress in opposition to the votes of the Independent Italian States: either the very great probability of a fresh sanguinary collision, or an immense discredit thrown upon the monarchical principle, with a terrible agitation and the dangerous contagion of all the revolutionary passions.

"Let Europe remember the bitter censures justly provoked by the treaties of 1815, which settled the destinies of nations without their knowledge or consent. The Congress of 1859 would be acting worse still, for whereas the treaties of 1815 disposed of the non-consenting peoples, the Congress of 1859 would dispose of the same, notwithstanding their notorious repugnance. In the former case, ignorance of their wants and feelings might be alleged, but now such a justification would be inadmissible. Lastly, let Europe consider the insurmountable difficulties attending the practical execution of any determination adverse to us.

"We have said already that we declined all threatening intention; we are bound to repeat it now. Should the decisions of the Congress receive favorably and, as we hope, sanction our votes, we shall be delighted, as by a great act of justice, and we shall be grateful for it to Europe. Should the sentence be against us, we shall be under the lamentable necessity of not accepting it, and if attacked, we shall endeavor to repel, however certain to succumb, force by force.

"The Powers intervening at the Congress, by ignoring our rights and refusing us the justice that is our due, will be exposed to this dilemma: either the mortification of seeing their decision not carried out, or the necessity of committing a monstrous abuse of violence, condemned by public opinion and the conscience of the whole world.

"FLORENCE, Nov. 14, 1859."

[Here follow the signatures of all the Ministers, that of RICASOLI at their head.]

MANIFESTO OF THE PAPAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Gen. DE KALBERMATTEN, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical army, has issued from Pesaro the following order of the day to his troops:

SOLDIERS—During the last seven months you have found yourselves exposed to the most infernal seductions and machinations. The chiefs of the revolution have constantly endeavored, in their proclamations and in the journals, to calumniate the Pontifical army. At present, changing their tactics, they seek by the most insidious means to induce you to desert and swell the ranks of the sacrilegious aggressors of the States of the Holy See; they invite you to abandon your colors, that is to say, to dishonor and debase yourselves—it is a gross insult which they address to you. Those felons! they dare suppose that Catholic soldiers, who have so long waited impatiently for the moment to combat for the noblest and most holy of causes, could betray their God, their sovereign and their oaths! Patience, soldiers! the day of justice is at hand. Be proud of the important services which you have rendered to the State, and of your admirable discipline, your good conduct and your perfect union, for they have attracted the particular attention of the Holy Father and the admiration of the Catholic world. Your General is proud of commanding you, for he knows your worth and what he may expect from you.

GENERAL NEWS FROM ITALY.

Gen. GARIBALDI had quitted Nice for Genoa. Before his departure he addressed the inhabitants of Nice, and said:

"I shall resume my command when necessary. Let us be united under VICTOR EMANUEL; let us continue under arms so long as an inch of Italian soil remains oppressed."

A letter from Nice of the 19th says:

"Gen. GARIBALDI has arrived here, to the great astonishment of everybody. Not a soul knew anything of his coming, with the exception of Col. DEIDERI, his host, who received a telegraphic dispatch the evening before to apprise him of it. The proclamation addressed by the General to the Italians will excite great interest, as it throws light on what is passing in Central Italy, and seems to explain the real state of affairs. GARIBALDI left Bologna some days ago, passed through Turin, only staying just long enough to see the King, and got here at the same time as the Turin journals which announced his arrival in the capital. I have seen the General; he is in excellent health, notwithstanding all the fatigue which he has undergone. His position here imposes on him the strictest reserve. He is not generally very communicative, and now he is less so than usual, but his every word betrays a profound irritation."

Bologna, which in 1849 kept the Austrian army at bay for eight days, was being fortified and provisioned at the suggestion of FARINI.

The Tuscan Government had abolished the stamp on newspapers.

Gen. FANTI, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Central Italy, had issued a new order of the day. After speaking of the difficulties which have been overcome in the space of three months, he says:

"To-day we have numerous phalanxes of infantry, of cavalry, and of artillery; we possess field batteries and siege artillery; arsenals are being erected, ammunition ambulances and transports are being organized, fortifications are being erected at Mirandola and at Rimini; and Bologna, surrounded with guns, will become at no distant period a centre which will give us safety and protection in any eventuality."

The General advises patience and constancy. With perseverance, he says, we shall triumph over the enemy, who does not feel strong at home; who reads his ruin in our attitude, and who will be compelled either to ignominiously lay down his arms before public reprobation, or come despairingly to battle with the certainty of defeat.

GERMANY.

The Schiller Centenary—Decay of the Monarchical Sentiment—European Ideas of America—The Latest German Traveler in the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MUNICH, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1859.

The Schiller Celebration, it is impossible not to see, has other bearings than those of a merely literary nature. In its relation to existing political and religious questions it is far more significant than was the Burns Centennial, which affords, in other respects, a parallel. In fact, the present extraordinary interest and simultaneous action of all parts of Germany find their primary cause in the general desire for a united Fatherland. The fortunate occurrence of this anniversary has been seized upon as a means for arousing and expressing the national feeling. In this fact lies the secret of the opposition which the celebration has met in various quarters. Most of the Governments have felt themselves obliged to countenance the movement, because the popular desire is too strong to be withstood. But in Prussia the influence of the Administration has been thrown against it. I have already informed you of the difficulties raised by the Commandant of the Rhine Province. The same thing has been attempted in Berlin. Here the excuse was that "in the present critical condition of His Majesty's health a noisy demonstration would be unsafe!" His Majesty, meanwhile, is so far convalescent that he walks daily in the open air, and has taken several long rides. Besides, in the great palace at Berlin, ordinary ears would hardly be affected by a bombardment of the town. According to the latest reports, a compromise has been effected:—the foundation stone of a new Schiller monument will be laid; but the popular demonstration dispensed with! These, and other symptoms seem to indicate that the Prussian Government do not desire, at the present time, a free expression of the people's hopes and wishes; for such, in fact, will the Schiller's-fest become. And yet, by these measures, whether they were so intended or not, the Ministry has so wounded the feelings of the nation as to render more remote than ever the union of Germany, under the leadership of Prussia. On such little matters do the prejudices of a people turn!

In the South, the Ultra-Catholic, Anti-Prussian interest seems also to set itself against the celebration. This is especially evident in country districts. For instance, in lower Bavaria—*i. e.* in the region of which Landshut and Ratisbon are the principal towns—there will be no public recognition of the day, except by the performances in the theatres. This has been brought about by the priests, who have worked upon the minds of a simple and credulous population, in all possible ways, to counteract the general current of enthusiasm. In the *Freising Weekly*, for instance, (a country paper of Bavaria,) appeared recently an article written by a priest, over his own name, and reviling SCHILLER as a "faithless, vulgar character, master of all phrase-makers, revolutionary poet, enemy of kings, friend of the Paris [illegible]," &c.

On the other hand, the [illegible] out of the large towns has eagerly taken this occasion to show their love for "the man of progress," as a contrast to the "bigotry of [illegible]" manifested in Prussia. In this way they hope to make the breach between North and South Germany still wider.

Finally, there are a few Protestants, who fear to give full countenance to the celebration, lest it be construed as an indorsement of SCHILLER's religious views, which they stigmatize as "infidel and atheistic," and the tone of his poetic inspiration, which was "heathenish."

These objections can hardly be thought bigoted, when we consider how doubtful a battle the sincere Bible scholarship of Germany is fighting with the rationalistic schools which held in SCHILLER's time such undisputed sway. At such a crisis the expression of sympathy for a poet and a man is too apt to be intentionally construed by the opponents of the Church into a national approval of his "liberal" opinions.

This conscientious feeling will not, however, make itself obtrusively evident. The good political, and thus, in the end, religious effect of such a united national celebration, is too clearly seen by all patriotic men to be frittered away in [illegible] objections.

The reconstruction of dynasties which has been going on in Europe for the last century, has not been without its influence upon Germany. A German weekly, (*Das Ausland*, published in Augsburg,) remarks, in substance: It is time the Princes of Europe struck from their titles the words "by the grace of God." Almost every reigning family sits on a usurper's throne; they are rulers, not by Divine Right, but by "the grace of man." Portugal, England, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Russia, Greece—they are all governed by modern dynasties. Only in Germany is the Divine Right still acknowledged. The Welfen and the house of Wettin, are the most ancient in Europe. *Strange! that the only remaining example of sovereignty by the grace of God should be a land whose rulers in the olden time were elected by the people!*

The words which I have italicised hint at the strong feeling which lies in the German people, and which is not so much (at present) a revolutionary sentiment as a bitter contempt of their petty princes, (in general, if not personally,) and a readiness to slip from under the yoke with the first peaceful opportunity.

It is very amusing to an American abroad to see the articles with which the European periodicals are flooded, which treat of the state of society and politics in the United States. The salient horrors of our condition are dwelt upon with emphasis and gusto. One would imagine, to read some of the foreign correspondence of German journals, that the citizen of New-York went out every day after dinner and committed a murder, or [illegible] a conflagration, to give himself a pleasant excitement and aid his digestion—that Vigilance Committees were the authorized form of government, and Lynch law the popular amusement. The certainty of being robbed in America, either violently or through fraud, is represented as an offset to the prospect of making money. "What good would it do me," said an honest old burgher to me, "if I get six florins a day or more, and have it stolen from me at night?"

Such bug-bear stories are sometimes set going by emigrants, who are just arrived in America, and write home to their friends all manner of ridiculous things; but sometimes by the authorities, who hope to check the tide of emigration in this way!

For several years this has been possible, but it is now almost too late. The Press, while it still publishes extracts from the New-York *Herald*, as at once specimens of our literature and pictures of our condition, is nevertheless coming to acknowledge that we are a nation of culture and (in our older States) refinement—that our Congressmen are not all bullies—that our States sometimes pay their debts, and our laws are frequently obeyed.

Last Spring, when everybody in Europe was intent on the war, and didn't care a straw for the rest of the world, a book appeared in Brunswick called the *Geographic Wanderings*, by KARL ANDREE, which contains, among other things, a full description of the mental life of the United States. That is, from what I have read of it, I should judge that the book, although sweeping in its statements, as any foreigner's book would be, which undertook to handle so great a subject in so small a compass, presents a tolerable picture of how we appear to intelligent observers of other nations. We may hear see ourselves as others see us.

We are told that in spite of our republican institutions, America has an aristocracy—a select upper class—whose exclusive doors no man may pass without the best of recommendations and antecedents, and in which none can remain without accomplishment and good-breeding. The most refined, educated, delightful and difficult to enter of all these circles is said to be that of Philadelphia. (One is in doubt, after reading this, whether the author gained admittance into the "circle" of Philadelphia, and not into the refined society of Boston and New-York, or whether, having experienced the delights of the latter and found the former impossible of access, he painted it to himself as so much the more desirable because impossible. This question our aristocracy may settle among themselves.)

The beauty of American women is also discussed, and found to consist in their small hands and feet, graceful walk, and delicate, expressive features. The women know more than the men, according to our author, and feel themselves superior. Of course, "Woman's Rights" is duly harped upon, with the usual stale satire, and asserted to be the result of the difference in education between the sexes—the women having the advantage!

A German physician in New-York is here complimentary to our ladies, in regard to their physical charms. He thinks they cannot be called in general beautiful, because they are apt to be wanting in that fullness of form which perfect beauty requires; and because the majority of them have long noses! That, from a German, is rather cool! One must come to Germany, and travel among the refined snuff-takers and aristocracy, to form a correct idea of what a big nose is!

But we return to Herr ANDREE, who proceeds to describe the *party spirit* of America, representing it as the whole of our political life. After quoting his account of the periodical [illegible] and the returns to allegiance which always take place when "the party" is in danger, &c., a German reviewer gravely remarks: "One sees therefore, that this model subjection—this obedience to a higher will—is the whole secret and the [illegible] merit of American Freedom!" It is hardly necessary to point out how utterly these sage critics ignore the fact that our parties build themselves upon principles—that their relations and characters have but recently undergone an entire change to suit the new questions of the day [illegible] cause the numbers of a party remain [illegible] the same, *therefore* its individuals have not moved from their places, nor allowed themselves to be influenced by anything that should weaken their allegiance to the "[illegible] most military" authority under which they are. Having succeeded in finding a despotism [illegible] aristocracy among us, the geographical wanderer breaks into a lament over the barbarism of the wood-cutters, who yearly cover the waters of the Mississippi with the evidences of ruthless avarice. He apparently thinks our wild West to be a kind of ornamental pleasure-ground, where half-savage marauders go and chop down the shade trees. No wonder if he ever saw a *forest*, and whether he knows that we might chop a hundred years, and

[illegible] ... each individual.
R. W. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the Conference, at Wurzburg, of the representatives of the minor German States, the principal questions to be considered are: The settlement of the right of domicile, the establishment of Federal Courts of Justice, the national demonstration in favor of unity, reform of the Federal laws relating to the press, the Hesse electoral and Holstein questions, and regulations for a uniform system of weights and measures for all Germany.

The Second Chamber of Hesse Cassel, by a vote of [illegible] against 5, resolved upon addressing a memorial to the Federal Diet, for the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1831.

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort, the Plenipotentiary of Hesse acceded to the proposals of the Committee, and granted some concessions in reference to the wishes of the Chambers, but persevered in maintaining the Constitution of 1860.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch says the King's health had so much improved that his medical attendants had advised his removal to the Isle of Wight.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter orders the Ministers to grant a full amnesty to all persons compromised by the part they have taken in Italian affairs. This amnesty will apply to civil as well as military persons. Criminal offences of no political character are to be excepted.

The Vienna *Presse* states that the effectives of all companies of Austrian Infantry is to be reduced from one hundred to eighty men.

SWITZERLAND.

Col. Frey Herose, member of the Federal Government of Switzerland, has just been elected to the Presidency of the Confederation for the ensuing year. As President, he is charged with the direction of all political, and particularly of foreign, affairs. The present President of the Confederation is to take the direction of the military department, which is now held by Colonel Frey Herose. M. Knusel, of Lucerne, has been elected Vice-President of the Executive Government for 1860.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals continue to publish addresses to the Queen, expressing approbation of the war.

The Spanish Government is said to have entered into contracts with English firms for the supply of different sorts of stores for the army in Morocco, and for a large quantity of English coal for the fleet. Several steamers had also been chartered, and one had already left England for Spain to assist in the transport service.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says the enthusiasm with which the war with Morocco was hailed, begins slightly to subside in the Basque provinces, and the 3,000 men, which it was agreed should be raised by those provinces, will partly have to be levied by conscription, instead of being composed only of volunteers.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal had signed a decree ordering the dissolution of the Cortes, a measure which had become a vital question for the maintenance of the Ministry. The new Chamber will be convoked for 20th January.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail, of Nov. 12, is telegraphed via Aden. The reported death of Nena Sahib is referred to, but the dispatch says it lacked confirmation.

Lord Canning had addressed the Talookdars of Oude with good effect, at Lucknow.

The Waghurs had evacuated Dwarka, after several days bombardment which reduced the town to ashes.

The campaign against the whites in Bundlecund had been opened, and another upon the Chumbul was looked for.

Exchange on London 2s. ½d. Freights, 17s. 6d.@ 20s.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF NENA SAHIB.

A letter from an Indian officer says that the death of Nena Sahib had been announced at Allahabad in large printed handbills, but it was regarded as a ruse by the Nena himself to prevent the Winter campaign which was soon to be commenced against him. Oude papers to the 11th of October make no mention of the reported death.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At the time the mail left, Oct. 22, the money market was reported very tight and the Banks had stopped discounting. The tightness is ascribed to the tendering for Government debentures; the long and very heavy drought had broken up and the rains had set in heavy.

The steamship *Imperador*, with a submarine cable had touched at the Cape and proceeded to India. The steamship *Chevy Chase*, from Liverpool, has made a quick passage to St. Helena.

A fearful storm had prevailed off the coast, and no less than ten first-class ships were completely wrecked. The news caused much anxiety on 'Change at Liverpool, as many of the ill-fated vessels were owned in that City; one of them, the *Star of the East*, having a valuable cargo on board. She was bound from the East Indies, and owned by James Beazley, Esq., of Liverpool.

The names of the wrecked vessels are; *Wigrams; Ward*, Capt. Graham, from Penang to London; *Jessie* [illegible], *Chasseur, Witch of the Wave, Prince Woronzoff, Lyme, Regia, Governess, Star of the East*, and *Arabian*.

The news at present is very vague, and the fate of the crews of the unfortunate ships is, as yet, a mystery.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BY THE PERSIA.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Market had been firm, and the funds rather higher. On the 25th, however, there was a slight relapse, and Consols closed at 96⅛@¼ for money, and 96¼@⅜ for account.

The demand for Money had been moderately active and in a few exceptional cases rather less than the Bank minimum had been charged for accommodation.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of bullion of £124,934. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. call the Money Market easy. They quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2⅜d.; Mexican Dollars 5s. 2⅛d., nominal; American Eagles, 76s. 3¼d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 26.

Cotton.—The Broker's Circular says: "Since the arrival of the steamer (*Persia*) on Saturday last the trade have bought very sparingly, while other classes of buyers have also taken a limited quantity, the consequence has been a dull and very irregular market, in some instances giving buyers a trifling advantage, the lower qualities continuing very unsalable." East Indian and Macao have declined ⅛d. The sales of the week foot up only 37,810 bales, including 3,150 on speculation and 5,700 for export. On Friday (yesterday) the demand continued moderate, the sales reaching about 8,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅞d.	Middling Orleans	7 5-16d.
Fair Mobiles	7⅜d.	Middling Mobiles	7¼d.
Fair Uplands	7 5-16d.	Middling Uplands	6⅞d.

Stock on hand is estimated at 425,000, of which 266,000 are American.

AT MANCHESTER.

Although the market was inactive prices continued firm at the highest rates, and the bias was still in favor of producers.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report all descriptions of Breadstuffs in the most limited demand, and nominally unchanged since Tuesday last, on which day, as already advised, Flour and Corn declined 6d.@1s., and Wheat 2d.@3d. The quotations are as follows: Flour, 23s.@28s.; red Wheat, 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d.; white, 9s. 6d.@11s. 9d. ₩ cental; yellow Corn, 31s.@32s. 6d., white, 35s.@38s. Bigland, Athya & Co. say that a further concession would be necessary to effect sales of American Wheat.

Provisions.—Beef—Heavy arrivals paralyze the trade, and while there is much pressure to sell, the demand is quite limited, and prices are weak. Pork neglected, but unchanged in value. Bacon—New American is inquired for, and first arrivals will sell readily. Lard in fair demand at full prices. Sales 100 tons at 57s.@59s 6d. Tallow quiet, but prices maintained; Butchers Association nominally 58s.@59s.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular quotes sales of 150 bbls of Ashes at 27s. 3d.@27s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugars in active demand at fully 6d. advance. Coffee dull and previous rates are not obtainable. Rice dull and drooping. Bark—Small sales of Philadelphia at 8s. 9d.@9s., and Baltimore at 7s. 6d. Fish Oils in limited request at unchanged prices. White Bagged Sperm £96. Linseed Oil in good request at 28s.@29s. Rosin without material change; sales at 4s. 1d.@4s. 2d. for Common to good Common; 5s.@7s. 6d. for good Medium; and 11s.@12s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine dull at 32s. 6d.@34s. Tea very heavy at 1s. 2⅛d.@1s. 2¼d. for common Congou. Other descriptions are ½d.@1d. cheaper—but Greens maintain their value.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. report the corn market less firm, and to sell it would be necessary to submit to a reduction of 1d.@2d. on Wheat. White American 50s.@48s.; Red 44s.@46s. Flour 22s.@25s. Iron dull at £5 10 for both bars and rails. Scotch Pigs advanced to 55s. Sugars in good demand, especially lower qualities, and prices advanced fully 6d. ₩ cwt. Coffee firm. Jute 10s. ₩ ton dearer. Linseed further advanced 6d.@1s. Linseed Cakes in good demand. New-York £10; Boston £9 10s. Linseed Oil firm at 28s., on the spot, and 28s. 3d.@28s. 9d. for

[illegible] ... sales at [illegible]

HAVRE MARKETS.

(For the week ending Nov. 25, inclusive.)

Cotton sales in the week amounted to [illegible] on interior, and [illegible] on good descriptions, owing to the very limited stock on hand. Arrivals, however, subsequently took place, and prices became nominal. The quotations are: New-Orleans *bas*, 106f.; *tres ordinaire*, 113f. Sales of the week, 4,200 bales, exclusive of a considerable quantity *in transitu*. Stock on hand, 22,700 bales. Breadstuffs firm and rather dearer. Pot Ashes firm, but Pearls scarce and steady. Coffee unchanged. Oils dull but steady in price. Rice without alteration. Sugar rather dearer and in steady demand. Tallow has slightly advanced. Whalebone inactive.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows: "There has been, during the past week, a steady demand for the various American State Stocks, and more inquiry for the better descriptions of Railroad Bonds, and prices are generally very firm:

United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1868	99	@101
United States 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1874	94½	@ 94½
Alabama 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	75	@ 77
Kentucky 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1868–'72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@ 96
Massachusetts 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds	101½	@102½
Mississippi 6 ₩ cent. Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₩ cent. Stock, 1886	97	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Stock	82½	@ 83½
Pennsylvania 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1877	86	@ 86½
South Carolina 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1866	85	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, divers	82	@ 84
Virginia 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1886	87	@ 88
Virginia 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Montreal 6 ₩ cents 1856–'68	90	@ 92
Illinois Central 7 per cent., 1875	76	@ 78
Illinois Central 6 ₩ cent., 1875	73	@ 75
Illinois Central 7 ₩ cent., (Freelands,) 1860	87	@ 89
Illinois Central shares	42	@ 40 d.
Michigan Central 8 ₩ cent., 1869	77	@ 80
Michigan Central shares	38	@ 40
New-York Central 6 ₩ cent, (not Con.) 1883	83	@ 84
New-York Central 7 per cent, (Con.) 1864	93	@ 95
New-York Central, shares	73	@ 75
New-York & Erie 7 ₩ cent. 3d mort., '83	57	@ 59
New-York and Erie shares	7	@ 9
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 1st mort., 1865	99	@100
Panama 7 ₩ cent. 2d mort., 1872	97	@ 98
Pennsylvania Central 6 ₩ cent. 1st M., 1880	89	@ 90

The *Times*, of Friday, says: "The principal feature in the American market is a further rise in the bonds and shares of the Illinois Central; the third mortgage and other bonds of the New-York and Erie also improved;" and quotes sales: United States Fives, 94½; Illinois Central Sevens, 76¼; do. Freeland, 88; do. Shares, 41@40½ dis.; Michigan Central of 1869, 79; New-York Central shares, 73¾@74; New-York and Erie Third Mortgage, 59.

THE LATEST BY THE PERSIA.

London, Friday Evening, Nov. 25.

In the afternoon a decline of ⅛ per cent. took place in the funds, notwithstanding the increased firmness of the Paris Bourse. There was an active demand for money. The demand at the bank continues steady, but is not likely to increase materially so long as good bills are taken in other quarters at 2¾ per cent. The bullion opens at the bank to-day. The demand for bills on Holland, Frankfort and Hamburg continues, and prices were again lower. Other exchanges exhibit little alteration.

In the case of Paris, firmness was shown.

Times City Article, Friday evening—English funds open without alteration, and after a slight rise and fall returned to their first quotation. The demand for discount about the same as yesterday, very little done below 2¾ ₩ cent., a partial reaction this afternoon, all of the Railway stock closing ⅛ to ¼ ₩ cent. lower.

Bank returns show an increase of £124,934 in stock of bullion. Wind southeast. Weather fine.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of October were issued yesterday.

The aggregate exports of the month are returned at £449,070 more than in October, 1858, but £287,916 less than in October, 1857. Those for the ten months of the present year, however, have reached the unprecedented total of £108,753,184, being 12 per cent. more than last year, and 1¾ per cent. more than in 1857. The returns for the month show the activity lately witnessed in the exports. Cotton is not fully kept up; as regards linens, the amount is somewhat below the average, but the exports of woolens have suddenly and largely increased. There is also a rally in iron and haberdashery. Tin plates, silks and raw wool still figure on the unfavorable side.

The aggregate railway traffic of the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. 19, shows an increase of £47,210 over the same week last year.

The *Times*, in its weekly review, says the produce markets have been firmer this week, and speculative inquiry has slightly increased. In Liverpool a further improvement in price is consequently observable, and transactions have taken place to a fair extent for export.

DISARMAMENT.

The *Morning Post* characterizes the recent Brussels telegram respecting a simultaneous disarmament by France and England as being absurd on the face. Disarmament is the very last thing France could ask. The very last thing England could accede to—our armaments are not at all based upon any French preparations if we adopt measures of a defensive nature; they are undertaken as against all comers and against a combination of Powers. We do not vary in accordance with the varying strength of our neighbors.

The *Post* believes that the preliminaries which the English Government have considered necessary previous to the assembly of a Congress are in a fair way of settlement, and we may therefore look forward to the assembly of the Congress at no very distant date. The *Times* says the report in question was from the first only unworthy of attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times*, in a leader on the volunteer movement, says that if we are to have a really imposing force, it must be to a great extent consisting of men of the artizan class.

The *Post*, in a leader, treats upon the exclusion of Ireland from the act enabling volunteers to be enrolled.

The *Times*, in some remarks on recent and forthcoming meetings of the shipping interest, proposes to give the recondite meaning of these gatherings—it is not enough to drive out the Frenchmen and the Americans—British shipping means sailing ships, and on every principle of protection and prohibition, the sailing ship, being literally the weaker vessel, has a right to be protected against the formidable rivalry of screw steamers.

A marriage is arranged between Major-General Hon Thomas Ashburnham, brother of the Earl of Ashburnham, and Miss Foley, sister of K. Foley.

Her Majesty's ship *Wrangler* returned to Woolwich yesterday, from an experimental cruise to try the 40-pound and 80-pound Armstrong gun at sea. A most complete course of experiments was carried out. Sixty rounds of ammunition with the elongated gun were fired with perfect success, and every experiment pertaining to the gun was pronounced faultless.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China mails *via* Marseilles will be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The *Orissa* with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails, passed First Castle, at 1 this morning.

The Cape Royal mail steamer *Phœbe*, arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning, after a very fast passage of 34 days. She left Table Bay Oct. 22, St. Helena 31st, and Ascension Nov. 4.

Scene at the Dead-Letter Office.

VENDUE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 7.

A stranger in the city would have been puzzled to account for the furious eagerness displayed last night by the crowd struggling to get into McGuire's auction-room. The fair sex was just as crazy as the men, and not a few ladies braved the mud and rain, and jostled at the door for admission in right good earnest. The attraction was the great "Dead-Letter Office Sale!" advertised for some weeks to take place on this night.

It was announced that the catalogue consisted of articles accumulated in the Dead Letter office since 1857, (the Department having used every effort to find the proper owners and being unable to do so,) and they would now be sold for the postage; the proceeds, if any, after paying charges, to be deposited in the United States Treasury, subject to order should the proper owners hereafter be found. The articles came from the Post-office in sealed packages, and no opportunity having thus been obtained of getting a peep of examination, the bidding was somewhat in the dark but generally spirited. The buyers naturally supposed that the articles thus sent by mail as pledges of affection must be about the correct thing in point of value.

The auctioneer said he would warrant nothing, as they wanted to close the thing up finally, but if he *knew* anything to be worthless he would intimate the fact when it was put up.

A very large proportion—perhaps three-quarters—of the articles were pieces of jewelry. Of these again a large proportion were finger-rings, there being no less than 504, many of them heavy plain gold wedding rings. Then there were earings in any quantity, gold pencils, bracelets, gold and silver watches, chains, lockets, fruit knives, breast-pins, studs, fob-chains, medals, etc., etc.

One of the lockets put up for sale, on being opened, was found to contain a miniature and was immediately withdrawn, as the Department reserves all portraits, not being allowed by the law to sell them.

There was quite a sprinkling of books: The Way to Heaven, Life and Speeches of Henry Clay, 2 vols.; Keeping the Heart, Fatalist, 100 Catechisms, Fort's Medical Practice, Stockton's Sermons, Missouri Harmony, African Preacher, Paradise Lost, Allyn's Ritual, Laws of Georgia, a dozen Catechisms, Fred Douglas, Sumner Family, Life of Fremont, Danger in the Dark, Green Book, Hymn Book, Flowers of Piety, Catholic Missal, Livingstone's Travels, five German Books, Cotton is King, Bay State Glee Book, &c., &c., &c.

Among the old things in the miscellany were an extraordinary pair of embroidered suspenders, (German style,) which sold for $1; 1 regalia, 5th degree, I. O. O. F., (brought $1 75;) patent inhaling tube, to

[illegible] ... spectacles, daguerreotype plates, violin strings, lot of mourning goods, bonnets and sacks, [illegible] linen, braids (for colored persons,) black summer coat, bed quilt, ear trumpet, three pairs of boots, brogans, lot of hardware, sign on cotton cloth, "Ready-made Clothing;" lot of awls, 5 dozen watch crystals, and so on to the number of six or seven hundred articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The seventh annual report of the Public Library of Boston states that 10,154 persons have secured to themselves the use of the Library by registering their names, making in all 13,380 now upon the record of the institution. During the last ten months the circulation of books has been 149,468. With this immense circulation only 130 volumes are missing; and while some have been worn out in the service, but few have been wantonly defaced. The Library now contains 78,043 books, and 10,355 pamphlets, 3,406 books and 1,317 pamphlets having been presented, and 3,787 books having been bought during the present year. Among the gifts are 1,302 volumes presented by Mr. Bates, who has thus shown his continued interest in an institution which owes its existence to him. Included in his donation is a collection of about 500 volumes on the history and art of music, collected abroad with no little labor by Mr. A. W. Thayer, comprising rare works of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 347 Chinese books have also been presented to the Library by Dr. Stanislaus Hernisz. The Trustees report that a further appropriation of $7,000 is required by the interests of the institution.

After remarking upon the growing prevalence of gambling throughout the country, under various disguises, the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that the amount of lottery tickets bought in that city is enormous. So important is the trade, that one person whose office was formerly located on Third-street, was a regular wholesale dealer in the tickets. He supplied the retail sellers of that and other Western cities, and is generally supposed to have made a snug little fortune out of his profits. It is believed that he is still in the city, wholesaleing these tickets, though his office has been removed. The retailers are numerous. Many of them have offices on Third-street, called Exchange Offices, where a little show of gold and silver, and uncurrent bank-notes in the window, is made as a "blind" to the real business of the establishment. Certain signs, well known to the initiated, (signs which we do not intend to describe,) indicate the real character of the "Exchange Office." Large sums of money are received at these establishments, and "policies" and tickets given in return, so, making an "exchange" of a certain sort. Very little of this money, it hardly need be said, ever comes back as "prizes."

The Southern *Argus*, Norfolk, Va., of the 5th inst., says: The new Baltimore iron steamer *Winans*, Capt. Vaughan, arrived here as expected, on Saturday at 1 o'clock, and lies at the city wharf at Town Point, where she is visited by hundreds of our citizens anxious to see the strange-looking craft. She is entirely different in appearance from any other vessel afloat, and lies in the water like some great black sea monster with head and tail under water, and entirely concealed from view. Being of considerable size midway, and tapering off gradually, fore and aft, in shape she is compared quite aptly to a segar, and is also very like many a well-shaped sweet potatoe. We are informed by the Captain that the steamer's performances with regard to speed and general movements in the water are satisfactory and equal to the expectations of those on board. She is expected to go to sea to-day on a trial-trip.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has lately visited Richmond, writes from Mayfield, Ky., that while in Virginia he learned of a deeply laid scheme to capture J. R. Giddings, for the purpose of trying him for treason, &c., in view of his connection with the Harper's Ferry insurgents. This scheme is founded upon the reward offered recently, anonymously, for the bringing of his person to Virginia. This amount has been raised for this purpose, and the object will be to seize him and cross the line into Kentucky and Virginia immediately. The correspondent, who writes anonymously, says further: "I would have addressed Mr. Giddings directly, but do not know his post-office. I would advise him to be ever on his guard, and keep as far from the Ohio River as possible. I offer no apology for not giving my name, living as I do in the South."

A man named Joseph Callahan was tried in Augusta, Ga., recently, for negro stealing and found guilty. It appeared in evidence that Callahan had promised a negro belonging to Mr. Pardue that he would run him off and sell him three or four times, and divide the profits with him. The slave appeared to assent to the arrangement, but went forthwith and informed his master, who laid a plan to catch the rascal. Policemen were placed in a stable where Callahan was to meet the darkey, for it was a part of the scheme to steal a couple of mules also, and they overheard Callahan distinctly repeat the promise he had made. Then, when they took the mules out of the stable and were about to mount, Callahan was arrested. His punishment will probably not be a very light one.

Some one having written to Mrs. Swisshelm about Minnesota, she recounts some of the bad features of the State as follows: "First and foremost, moccasin politicians; second, mosquitoes, which bleed the settlers three months in the year; third, the water is so hard that one must break it with ashes before it will wash clothes; fourth, the men have taken to chewing tobacco, and they nearly all chew or smoke; fifth, apples are scarce; sixth, weeds grow very fast; seventh, sometimes the frost kills the squash vines before seeds are ripe; and these are all she can think of, except there is no coal—that the wood does not grow in stove length, but has all to be chopped.

There were registered in Rhode Island, last year 4,263 births, 1,438 marriages, and 2,616 deaths. The births were 237 more than in the year 1857; the deaths were 291 more; but the marriages were 88 less. Of the children born last year, 2,363 were children of American-born fathers, and 1661 of foreign-born fathers. Of the men married, 948 were natives of the United States, and 488 of other countries. Of the persons who died, 2,202 were natives of this country, and 378 of other countries; but only 1,428 were the children of American parents, 978 being of foreign parentage. There were 100 colored children born, and 83 deaths of colored persons.

Nathan Appleton, Henry J. Gardner, James W. Paige, Wm. Appleton, John T. Heard, James W. Sever, Francis Skinner, Chas. G. Greene, Peter Harvey, Edward Everett, and fourteen hundred others of the solid men of Boston, sign the following call for a Union meeting, which will be held to-day: "In view of the present disturbed condition of public sentiment, and the dangers which threaten our Union, the undersigned respectfully invite the citizens of Massachusetts, who honor and cherish that Union—who mean to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to carry out all its requirements and obligations, to meet with them at Faneuil Hall on Thursday, the 8th of December instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Recently a man named William Grooms was arrested at his residence in Beallsville, Washington County, Penn., on a warrant issued by Judge *Slagle, under the act of 1842, to* answer a charge of fraud, which consisted in his twice selling his interest in the estate left by his father, in Greene County. He was taken to Washington, and was permitted to lodge at the Fulton House over night on parole of honor, the hearing before the Judge having been fixed for Saturday morning; but he did not make his appearance at the time indicated, and, on inquiry being made, it was ascertained that he had decamped some time during the night.

In Nantucket, Mass., Dec. 4, Mr. George H. Coleman, about 25 years of age, son of Capt. Eben Coleman, but recently a resident of New-York, had a pair of pistols which he was engaged in cleaning, and had loaded one and laid it on the table. His sister, who had been in the room with him, retired for a few moments, and during her absence heard the report of a pistol, and on returning to the room found her brother shot through the heart. No cause can be assigned for the act, which is, therefore, presumed to have been the result of accident.

In September last the barn of Mr. Lee, in Litchfield, (Ohio), was burned and three horses with it, while four others were stolen and run off. Mr. Lee overtook the thief, who proved to be one John Watson, with the horses in Wooster. He has just been tried, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. The Medina *Gazette* says: "The conduct of the defendant during the progress of the trial evinced to many present that he did not act like a sane person. He seemed to exult that so many persons had come to hear his trial, and to view the whole proceeding as a mark of favor, of which he was the distinguished recipient."

Edward C. Dana, one of the convicts who escaped from the Auburn Prison on Thursday last, was brought back Dec. 2, by E. M. Sperry, Esq., of Fleming, Cayuga County. The convict delivered himself up to Mr. Sperry, and had almost perished with cold and hunger. He states that he, with the others, had traveled all night without food or rest, and supposed that they had gone a distance of thirty or forty miles, but in the morning found themselves in sight of Auburn; and he being worn out, and thinking that prison life was preferable to being hungry and cold, delivered himself up. Mr. Sperry took only $25 of the reward, generously leaving the remainder ($25) for the convict on his release.

Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, has given a certificate to R. C. Russ, editor of the Brownsville (Ky.) *Journal*, stating that he is the only man in the country, excepting those engaged in taming wild animals, who has had the nerve to follow him into the cage of the lion and take a seat on his back. The certificate to this effect was written by Mr. Russ while in the interesting situation referred to. He remarks, "We don't think that we shall again try the experiment soon, feeling satisfied that it is the better part of wisdom to keep out of danger when there is no good cause for getting in; not wishing to become lionised at the expense of our life."

A middle-aged foreigner named Richard Graham, while on one of the Morris and Essex trains, as it was nearing the East Newark depôt, at about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, recognized a friend near the track to whom he wished to speak. He accordingly sprung from the train and was hurled headlong to the ground, breaking his skull. He was picked up insensible and taken to Newark, where he soon died from his injuries. Deceased was a man of temperate habits, and had been employed at the Bergen tunnel.

Two Frenchmen, on the 1st inst., entered a house, at the door of which a lady was standing, and as they passed, one of them caught her by the neck, pushed her in and held her, while his accomplice searched the place. They found nothing, however, available to take away, and left. She was so fright-

[illegible] ... a square, ... [illegible] ... capture.

One great secret of the speed of *Flora Temple* (the fastest trotting horse in the world) has been discovered. It has been found by measurement that her stride—small as the animal herself is—is "equal to that of a sixteen-hand horse." She wins by her long, low, locomotive style of going, which works with the saving exactitude of machinery, and wastes no power in unnecessary action, or in what is more graphically termed "style."

A gas explosion at the blast furnace in Fort Edward on Friday morning, injured the works to the extent of about $800. The village paper says: "The exact cause or origin of the explosion we are unable to explain, but the report was like a cannon, and the bellows-room was pretty well riddled. The person who had charge of the bellows had a narrow escape for his life. The accident will not prevent the furnace from working as usual, but less iron will be made."

The clerks in the St. Louis Post-office "struck" and quit work on Saturday, Dec. 3, because the office was not decently warmed, the Treasury Department at Washington refusing to authorize or furnish the necessary heating apparatus. The citizens had to wait twenty-four hours for their mail matter, in consequence, and would have been compelled to wait still longer, but for the fact of the Postmaster taking upon himself the responsibility of putting up stoves, and then telegraphing the fact to Washington.

A clergyman in St. Louis was lately fleeced out of one hundred dollars by a man and woman. The latter pretended to be in distress, and the clergyman accompanied her to her residence, where she related a pathetic story of griefs and miseries. He pulled out his pocket-book to give her some money, when she snatched it and a scuffle ensued. Her accomplice then rushed in and drove the clergyman from the house, after getting his pocket-book.

Thomas Slaughter, a colored saloon keeper in Detroit, has recently married a Scotch girl in the same city. The Desdemona of this disgusting affair is but 18 years of age, and is said to be a very fair looking girl. She has a husband living in the interior of the State, whose name is Green. Slaughter has a colored wife, and neither party has been divorced. Elder Barry, who performed the marriage ceremony, has been arrested.

Ten slaves, five males and five females, ran off from Lagrange, Mo., on Monday week. They stole a flat-boat and crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois. On Friday night, another negro, owned in the same place, also effected his escape, making eleven in all. There were six slaves lodged in jail at Cambridge, Md., last Monday. They were detected in making an attempt to run away.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* mentions a singular fact in connection with the recent coal-oil discoveries in Pennsylvania. In many places in the Valley of Oil Creek the ground is covered with pits, hundreds and thousands of them, evidently dug for the purpose of gathering oil, and at a period so remote that trees 250 years old are growing over them. The query is, by whom were these pits dug, and for what purpose was the oil gathered?

Dr. John Green, of Worcester, has presented to that city his library, now in the possession of the Lyceum and Library Association, for a public library; and the Lyceum and Library Association have generously made the same disposal of their collection. The library of Dr. Green contains 7,000 volumes, selected with great care, and at a cost of about $12,000. That of the Association contains 4,500 volumes.

A sale of the Philadelphia *Ledger* building, and the building known as the "Quincy Granite Building," No. 311 Chestnut-street, took place Monday evening, under a writ of partition for the settlement of an estate. The building at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets was sold for the sum of $75,100 cash. The other brought $46,600—also cash; making a total of $121,700.

Dr. John Green, of Worcester, Mass., has presented to that city his library, now in the possession of the Lyceum and Library Association, for a public library; and the Lyceum and Library Association have generously made the same disposal of their collection. The library of Dr. Green contains seven thousand volumes, selected with great care, and at a cost of $12,000.

In conformity to the usual custom, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with his associates, Judges Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Campbell, called upon President Buchanan on Monday. Vice-President Breckinridge, and a large number of private individuals also paid their respects to the President on the occasion of the opening of Congress.

Eight inches of snow fell in the White Mountain districts on Sunday, Dec. 4, and the day was very cold. Saturday last was the coldest day of the season among the mountains. At sunrise the mercury stood at only five degrees above zero, and it did not rise above ten degrees throughout the day. At the last accounts, the mountaineers had fine sleighing and skating.

Mr. Witham, residing at Embden, Me., on Thursday last threatened to kill his wife and her father and mother, because his wife had left him in a quarrel. He took aim with a rifle at his father-in-law, who seized hold of the weapon just in time to turn it aside when it was discharged, and no injury was done. Witham was arrested and held for trial.

John Reed died recently at Liberty, Ohio, of an injury received on the previous evening at a corn-husking. At the close of the husking the young folks engaged in a wrestling match, and while two were thus engaged, the one threw the other around so that his feet struck the deceased, who was standing by, in the abdomen, causing his death the following day.

The catalogue of Wabash College, Indiana, for 1860, states the whole number of students in attendance at that institution at 156. They are divided as follows: Seniors, 4; Juniors, 12; Sophomores, 14; Freshmen, 26; Preparatory, second year, 34; first year, 26; Normal, second year, 19; first year, 21.

Lawrence Academy, at Groton, has recently come into the possession of $30,000, which was bequeathed by the late William Lawrence, Esq., of this City. The original sum was $20,000, and the remainder is the result of interest. The productive fund of the institution is now more than $60,000.

A bill for the extension of time to the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad has passed the Texas Senate to the second reading. The extension of time asked is until the 1st day of January, 1862, and that there is to be completed 75 miles of said road by the 1st day of January, 1862. There will be no difficulty in getting the bill through the House.

The citizens of Lawrence, (Kansas) and vicinity have contributed land, city lots and money, estimated at $20,000, towards the erection of the proposed Monumental College. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, has given $14,000—on condition that $20,000 more are contributed, which will soon be done probably.

A public meeting was to have been held at Marshall, Texas, on Saturday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of taking action and giving public expression in reference to persons capable of uttering, writing, or in any manner whatever promulgating sentiments incendiary or dangerous in their character to existing Southern institutions.

Messrs. Samuel H. Walley and Jacob Sleeper, the Receivers appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court to examine the accounts of Isaac F. Shepard, late Treasurer of the People's Five Cent Savings Bank of Boston, have submitted their report. It shows that the entire deficit runs up to $37,000.

It was discovered in Philadelphia, last week that a young man who was convicted of an outrage on a little girl, in November, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years, was arrested and convicted under a mistaken identity.

A public meeting of the members and friends of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held at Montreal, Dec. 5, for the purpose of devising measures for the establishment of a General Home Mission scheme.

The female teachers of two of the Public Schools of Washington have remonstrated to the Trustees against the use of *Lorring's History of the United States* as a text-book, on the ground that it is too complicated for study in the Schools.

Rev. T. L. Breckenridge, a Baptist clergyman in Lafayette, Ind., has preached a sermon extolling the act of John Brown. His congregation is the largest and wealthiest in the city.

At Newcastle, Del., John J. Bowen has been convicted of the murder of John W. Dewlin in Delaware City. The prisoner's mother and sister sat by him in Court during the trial.

The office of State Printer, in Texas, has been abolished by the Legislature, and the work is to be put out to the lowest bidder.

The Legislature of Texas has refused to vote an appropriation to provide newspapers for its members.

The colored people of Montreal have subscribed $65 for the benefit of John Brown's family.

Canadian Postal Arrangements.—The Toronto *Leader* says: "A short time ago we announced the conclusion, by Postmaster-General Smith, of an important Postal arrangement with the United States Government. We are now happy to have it in our power to add that this arrangement has received the ratification of the Imperial Government. Mr. Smith, as we announced at the time, went to England to bring this about; and his success has been as great there as it was at Washington. Under the engagement entered into, we are to carry the Western United States Mails between Detroit and Liverpool, *via* Portland in Winter, and *via* Riviere du Loup in Summer. The eastern section of the Grand Trunk Railroad thus becomes of greater importance than had been anticipated; there will be a saving of time by using the railroad instead of the steamers between Quebec and Riviere du Loup.

Canada is to receive the full ocean rate on the Western United States correspondence, for the service she is to perform; while she foregoes the inland rate of postage upon it, as do also the Americans the internal postage on Canadian letters, between Portland and the Province line. The Americans are to have, between the Cunard and the Canadian lines of steamers, a bi-weekly communication with Europe. The United States mails are to leave Chicago on Thursday mornings; and on reaching Detroit, the same day, they are to be transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway, by which they will be carried to Portland

[illegible] ... letters between Liverpool and Chicago will be [illegible] ... by this arrangement there will be a saving of a day."

The Savings Bank Defalcation in Boston.—The Receivers of the *Five Cents Savings Bank* in Hanover-street, have made their first report to the Supreme Court, of which we present a summary in another column. It will be seen that the deficiency reported is $37,011 94, not all attributable to the defalcation of Mr. Shephard, however, but partly resulting from bad investments. The amount taken by the defaulting treasurer is not stated. The affairs of the Bank have been very loosely managed, and from present appearances the loss to depositors will be from 20 to 25 per cent.—*Boston Journal Dec. 6.*

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Conviction of Gordon, the Emigrant-runner, for Assault.

No witnesses having been summoned on Tuesday, nothing of importance took place in this Court on Wednesday, but yesterday the regular business, temporarily interrupted by the election, was resumed, before Recorder Barnard.

John Gordon, *alias* Stephen Gordon, an emigrant-runner, charged with assault and battery on a Frenchman named Jean Dulaurie, on the 29th August, was placed on trial. Dulaurie testified, through an interpreter, that he arrived in this port, on that day, from Key West, intending to take passage for Europe in a steamer; that he purchased a ticket through the defendant's agency, and found that, instead of a steamer, he had to go by a slow sailing vessel; that he remonstrated with defendant, and by him, and a boatman who was not arrested, and whose name is unknown to him, he was assaulted and beaten to such an extent, that being in fear of his life, he jumped overboard. Ex-Recorder Smith defended Gordon, but he was convicted. On motion of Mr. Smith, Recorder Barnard deferred passing sentence till Saturday, but remarked that if any person should address him on Gordon's behalf, outside the Court, the punishment would be largely increased. It was necessary for a Judge to put a stop to these outside applications for leniency to a convicted culprit, especially in the case of such a man as Gordon. His remarks were intended to apply to politicians, who immediately on the conviction of one of their friends, were in the habit of making a rush to the Judge's office, or of waylaying him in the street.

Ex-Recorder Smith admitted that during the three years he occupied the Bench, he was subjected to continual annoyances of the same nature. But such would not be the case in the present instance.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

John Graham pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He passed counterfeit notes at Thorpe's Hotel, the Hone House, the Monument House, Howell's, and other places in Broadway and Union-square. He is very respectably connected, and his name, it may be incidentally said, is not Graham. Remanded for sentence.

James S. Adams and John Candy, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were next disposed of. Adams was tried and convicted, and sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. Candy pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Felix Varisine, indicted for larceny of money, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

James Brown was convicted of an assault and battery on Michael Barry, an officer of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, on Nov. 3. He was sent for one year to the Penitentiary and fined $250, to remain in prison, after the expiration of his year's sentence, until the fine is paid.

India Rubber.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE HON JUDGE INGERSOLL.

In the case of Charles Goodyear *vs.* Horace H. Day, to which reference was made in our law columns on Wednesday, the following order was made yesterday by Judge Ingersoll:

"At a Stated Term of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1859.

Present, Hon. Charles A. Ingersoll, Dist. Judge.

Charles Goodyear vs. Horace H. Day.—Mr. E. W. Dickerson, for the complainant, having, on the bill, &c., moved for injunction according to the prayer of such bill, and Messrs. C. A. Seward and E. W. Stoughton of counsel for defence, having moved to postpone the hearing of such motion to give the defendant further time to make answer to the bill and affidavits in the moving papers, and they having been heard in behalf of such motion, and Messrs. Dickerson and J. T. Brady in opposition.

It is ordered that such hearing be postponed until the 17th day of December, inst., at the opening of Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and that, in the meantime, until the decision on the motion for such injunction, (it appearing that the bill, supported by the moving papers, if not answered by affidavit or otherwise, is sufficient to authorize the injunction prayed for, and that no answer has been made to the allegations contained in it, either by affidavit or otherwise,) if said Day do any of the acts or things sought to be enjoined, the complainant may renew the motion for injunction, as aforesaid, to restrain the defendant, as prayed in the bill, until the hearing and decision on such motion, the affidavits in answer in opposition to said motion to be served on or before 12 A. M. of the Wednesday preceding the day appointed for such hearing. [A true copy.]

KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

The Sharp Judgment.

Jacob Sharp vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is on a renewal of the application, on the part of the City, to set aside the judgment obtained by the plaintiff in the case, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and collusion.

The cause was referred to Mr. Harrington, of the firm of Stoughton & Harrington, who reported in favor of the plaintiff, and judgment was entered thereon. Motion was made, on the 19th of October last, to set the judgment aside for the reasons given. The motion was argued at great length, and on the 2d of November, Justice Ingraham rendered a long opinion denying the motion, but granting leave to renew.

The motion was now again renewed before Justice Clerke, at Chambers, and argument is still pending. The case has already been fully reported in the Times.

Mr. Noyes for motion; Mr. Field for Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Fullerton and Moses Ely for City.

The Suit for Lawyers' Fees—Verdict for Plaintiffs.

Benedict, Burr & Benedict vs. William Nelson, et al.—This action was reported in the Times of yesterday, and was now concluded, no more evidence being offered.

In his argument to the jury, counsel for the defendant contended that it was generally known, especially by lawyers themselves, that that class of gentlemen were in the habit of charging enormous sums for trifling services, and that merely for looking over a few papers, or for the slightest advice, large fees were to be paid. Counsel urged the jury to give only such a sum as the time consumed was worth. In reply to this tirade against the profession, and its liberality, Mr. Smith said that if he had such an opinion of lawyers, he would at once forever leave the profession, and decline to associate with any of its representatives. Counsel could not see why a man should remain in a profession which should be abhorred, and which by the other side was held up as an oppressor of the people, and be subject and liable to the suspicion of being as mean as the meanest of the school, when that man had himself concluded that such was the case. For his part, when he was so criminal, he would abandon his occupation. Counsel then went on to say that the profession of the law was a liberal and magnanimous one—that while it demanded remunerative fees from the rich, it frequently served the poor for nought; that it only asked fair compensation for its unappreciated and incessant toil, by day and by night.

After the charge of the Court the jury retired and soon returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount of the original bill, $250.

Augustus F. Smith for plaintiffs; Edward Seymour for defendant.

The Coloneley of the First Regiment.

The People ex rel. Walter W. Price vs. Spencer H. Smith.—This was an action by the plaintiff to establish his title to the position of Colonel of the First Regiment, now held by the defendant.

The relator sets forth that he was elected to the Coloneley now occupied by the plaintiff, in March, 1859, he having received a greater number of votes for the office than any other person living in that military district.

It appears that at the time of the election of officers the relator was a resident of the proper military district, composed of the First and Second Wards, while the respondent was a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, at that time; that the relator received eight votes for the office, and the respondent received 21 votes.

The relator, living in the district, now claims that he was only eligible to the office, being the only resident of the district voted for.

The respondent claimed that he was not ineligible to office, because he went out of the district while still a member of the Regiment.

The cause now came on, and was tried before Justice James, of the Circuit, without a jury, and decision was reserved.

Quite a number of military gentlemen were present, and much interest was felt in the proceedings.

Lyman Tremain and W. F. Howe for relator; L. Pitkin for respondent.

Verdict.

Barlyte vs. Huges.—This was an action for assault and battery, and was reported in the Times of yesterday. The trial was before Justice Sutherland at the Circuit, and now resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $200.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

Davies, J.—*McKenzie vs. McKenzie.*—An order will be entered in this cause, dissolving the injunction therein, unless the plaintiff brings the same to trial, at the present Special Term of this Court, if reached on the Calendar; if not then reached, the first Special Term it is reached, in which event, the injunction to be continued till the decision of the case.

Nash vs. Wetmore.—Order settled.

Fluss vs. Columbian Insurance Company.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer with costs, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Clapp vs. Quackenboss.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs.

Eyre vs. Moore.—Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs.

Treadwell vs. Gray.—Judgment for defendant on de-

[illegible] ... to withdraw and reply if he deems it necessary.

Clerke, J.—*Chamberlain vs. Hogan.*—Motion to set aside inquest and judgment granted, without costs.

Quackenbush vs. Olcott.—[illegible] time Mary Oliverdied, [illegible] whether a supplemental complaint should [illegible] or an order entered merely allowing the [illegible].

Mentalson vs. Clover.—Order allowed.

James, J.—*Jordan vs. Rivers.*—Let this case be referred, to take the proofs and report the same to the Court.

The People ex rel. Job Roberts vs. Frances Stuart and Sarah Stuart.—It is clear, so far as Miss Stuart is concerned, that the commitment was right and fully warranted by the testimony, and the motion for her discharge must be denied, and she be remanded to prison. In the case of Miss Stuart there was no sufficient grounds shown for her arrest and detention, and, therefore, she must be discharged. Let an order be entered in accordance.

Calendar—Friday, Dec. 9.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 120, 71, 96, 107, 108, 110, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 73, 76.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 71, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, [illegible].

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 2401, 5759, 6145, 3775, 6033, 5667, 5497, 6067, 5903, 1509, 261, 3799, 6059, 3331, 5913, 5219. *Part II.*—Nos. 5615, 4855, 6123, 5456, 5196, 5436, 5486, 6165, 4964, 4379, [illegible], 6161, 5393, 6095, 6493, 5263, 4353.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 510, 403, 607, 712, 631, 265, 273, 701, 1, 535, 667. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible], 568, 422, 368, 300, 446, 568, 492, 504, 114, 466.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1076, 1386, 1563, 1585, 1591, 1592, 1595, 1596, 1599, 1600, 1601 to 1605. *Part II.*—Nos. 102, 1491, 1492, 109, 191, 144, 1186, 1235, 1455, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1560, 1561, 67, 1216.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 14 bbls. Ashes, 7,670 bbls. Flour, 240 bbls. Corn Meal, 752 bushels Wheat, 1,302 bushels Corn, 42,750 bushels Oats, 260 pkgs. Provisions and 270 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 50 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₩ bbl.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 75 bags Santos, at 12½c., and 400 bags Rio, Skimmings, at 10½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite freely purchased, to-day, at uniform rates. The reported transactions amount to 5,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. We quote lots, here, thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
Middling	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅛	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been decidedly less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The unfavorable news from England has had the effect of lessening the disposition to purchase for shipment, unless at reduced rates. Speculators are not inclined to buy freely. The regular Eastern and local trade have been the principal operators. Prices have not varied materially,—though the tendency is toward a lower range. Sales have been reported of 16,500 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 15; extra State at $5 30@$5 40; chiefly at $5 30@$5 35; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 55@$5 75, chiefly within the range, ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is inquired for at uniform quotations. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 90 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 95@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian exhibits no important change. There were 350 bbls. sold, including inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 40 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey, $4 25 for Baltimore, and $4 29 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and lower. The demand is limited. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including good white Canada at $1 42; Canada Club at $1 22; white Michigan at $1 50; red Winter (represented as, State at $1 25; choice white Kentucky at $1 55; good to choice red Southern at $1 36 @$1 40 ₩ bushel. Some Milwaukee Club was also reported sold, but not reliably. Corn is quiet; prices are irregular. Sales have been reported of only 12,000 bushels at 80c.@87c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 94c. for old mixed round; 94c@95c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern; and 92c. for old mixed Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand and is worth 80c.@80½c., ₩ bushel. Sales 7,500 bushels. Barley is less active, yet steady; sales have been reported of 6,500 bushels, including State, at 72c.@75c.; and Canada East on private terms, ₩ bushel. Oats are more sought after, including Canada at 45c.@46c.; Western, at 45c.@46c., State, at 45½c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@43c.; and Southern at 40c.@42c. ₩ bush.

HAY—Sales to-day, 800 bales North River, chiefly at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request, including new, at [illegible]

LUMBER—The demand has been fair, and prices have been sustained. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "the Lumber trade is about over for the season, though dealers will continue to remain in the district until the close of navigation. The attention of the trade during the past week has been mainly devoted to 'clearing up,' as it is termed, in shipping Lumber which had previously been sold and preparing their yards for the Winter. Sales have been made in a moderate way to dealers from abroad to patch up their stocks, so as to enable them to supply their customers during the suspension of river navigation. The receipts by canal, since our last, have been meagre, and there is no material change to notice either in the assortment in market or in the value of any particular style of Lumber. The receipts during the past season will exceed those of the previous year about 25,000,000 feet—as predicted in a previous report."

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day. Quotations have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 51c.; also, by auction, 80 bbls. Cuba at 25c.; and 10 hhds. do. at 18c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive and nominal at $3 50 ₩ 280 lbs. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 44c.@45c. ₩ gallon. Tar and Rosin are quiet at old figures.

OILS—Linseed is selling, in lots, at 55c.@56c. ₩ gallon. The current movements in other descriptions are unimportant.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 4,800 bbls., in lots, at $16 37½@$16 75, chiefly at $16 50@$16 56¼ for Mess, here; $17 for Mess deliverable, at the option of the seller, during the first three months of the ensuing year, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime, here, ₩ bbl. The sales of Bacon include 300 boxes ribbed, long middles, deliverable in January and February, at 9c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in demand and sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is inquired for at uniform figures. Sales, to-day, 550 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16 @$20 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is depressed at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 37½, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 328 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 7c., with 532 boxes Havana at 5½c.@7½c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales of 8,000 lbs. Ochotsk were reported on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 370 bbls., in lots, at 26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 700 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₩ lb.; 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 9d.; 400 tcs. do., by steamer, at 6s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon and 50 tcs. Lard, at 25s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 9d., and 500 boxes Cheese, at 30s. For London: 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 9d.; 100 tcs. Rice and 40 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; and 25 tons Oil, at 25s. For Glasgow: 100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 5s.; and 3,000 bushels Peas, on private terms.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE STORE OF Journey & Burnham, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, Dec. 6, a lady's morocco PURSE, with chain, containing $28 in current City bills; a check of Geo. C. Smalley on the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, for $39 66; also check of J. Dubois on Bank of Fishkill for $40 42; also check of Wm. C. Weed on Ocean Bank, New-York, for $50, dated Dec. 6. $10 reward will be paid for delivery of the above to Messrs. JOURNEY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. The public are cautioned against negotiating or receiving said checks, as payment has been stopped.

STOLEN—FROM THE CORNER OF BEEKMAN and Cliff sts., on the night of 6th inst., 20 pigs BLOCK TIN. Any information to its recovery or implication of the parties will be suitably rewarded.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 9, 1859.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Wife's Secret—Bonnie Fish Wife.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Too Much for Good Nature.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Corsican Brothers—[illegible]—Katharine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Concert of the Mendelssohn Union.

FRENCH THEATRE—Sam Cowell's Concert.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P.M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. by Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Wauch's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is to be no message this week. The Senate yesterday, after listening to a discussion that ever-fresh and sufficient topic, Slavery, adjourned until Monday. The discussion was not without points of interest. Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, having the floor upon his amendment to Mr. Mason's resolution, spoke at great length and with much force in defence of the Republican platform; yet in a sense so moderate and conservative as to disarm the attacks of the more ultra Southern Senators. He denied that Slavery was a crime, where it existed under the protection of the laws; and admitted that it not only so existed in the Slave States, but also in the District of Columbia. As to the admission of new Slave States into the Union, he expressed his readiness to vote for them, whenever they presented themselves; and was at pains to repudiate the name of Mr. Seward as the leader of the Republican Party. Gen. Davis, of Mississippi, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, followed. In the House, the honors of the day devolved mainly upon two representatives from Ohio, Messrs. Corwin and Cox. Mr. Corwin made a speech almost, in outline, the counterpart of that of Mr. Trumbull, in the Senate; eulogizing Virginia and South Carolina; disclaiming all hostility to Slavery, or any design to exclude slave States, and repudiating Mr. Seward. Mr. Cox, in rejoinder, could not accept the professions of Mr. Corwin as the creed of the Republicans of Ohio, especially of those in the Western Reserve. He claimed that with the exception of that infected region Ohio was eminently sound and conservative. The House, without attempting a third ballot for Speaker, adjourned.

The intelligence from Europe brought by the *Persia*, which arrived yesterday with dates to Nov. 26, is of subordinate interest. The question of a Congress remained undecided. It was rumored that conditions preliminary had been propounded by England, which were unacceptable to the French and Austrian Governments; and that for the present the call had been withheld. These rumors the *Times* discredits, and the *Post*, speaking semi-officially, says the British requirements are in a fair way of adjustment, and that the assembling of the Congress may be looked for immediately. Another story to the effect that the return of Lord Cowley to London, from his post as Ambassador at Paris, had for its object a proposition for a simultaneous disarmament of France and England, is also pronounced fictitious. Better feelings, in the meantime, had sprung up between the two countries, and while the belligerent preparations and popular drill are prosecuted with unrelenting vigor throughout the United Kingdom, there is no longer an urgent apprehension of war. The condition of Italy is without material change. The new fortifications of Bologna are urged forward with energy; Gen. Fanti, in a recent order of the day, exhorts his Central Army to renewed patriotism, courage, and vigilance; Gen. Garibaldi was at Nice. A circular note from the Sardinian Government, addressed to its diplomatic agents, states the ground taken by the Court of Turin, in reference to the Regency question, and prefigures the policy it designs to pursue. Contemporaneously with this manifesto, appears another from the Tuscan authorities, uttering an eloquent and menacing protest against any attempt of the Congress to restore the deposed Dukes. From India, we learn that the reported death of the Nena is doubted, the rumor being regarded as a ruse of the adroit rebel. Severe storms had visited the Southern Coast of Africa. In the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope ten first-class vessels are reported as lost.

The meeting of Massachusetts men, to disavow all sympathy with the aims of John Brown, and to reassure the South, was most respect-worthy in names and numbers, was held in Faneuil Hall. Ex-Governor Lincoln presided. A throng of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, among whom were four other Ex-Governors of the State assisting. The resolutions were cogently to the point, as were also the addresses. The principal speech of the occasion was that of Mr. Edward Everett, who spoke at length, repeating many of his standard Union phrases, but pleading earnestly and eloquently against the dangerous tendencies of the day. Among other sympathetic letters received from distinguished citizens of New-England, was one from Ex-President Pierce, denunciatory of the actual agitation and its cause.

From Hayti we learn that a public sale was to be made of the confiscated property of the Ex-Emperor Soulouque, as well as of that of his Minister, Delva, in order to reimburse, as far as possible, the immense sums which these persons had abstracted from the royal treasury. A Commission had been sent to relieve those who had suffered by the late severe gales on the coast. Lotteries and Insurance Companies with profane titles had been established, and a bank with a capital of five million dollars had been chartered. Much satisfaction was expressed with the course the Government had thus far pursued.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Councilmen, giving a summary of expenditures on City accounts, and also upon the several Trust and Special accounts, from Jan. 1, 1859, to Nov. 30, ult., amounting in the aggregate to sixteen million three hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty-five cents. The Aldermen held a session as a Board of City Canvassers, and made some progress in revising the returns of the Municipal election.

In the action brought by Mr. E. C. Benedict to recover for professional services rendered as counsel on the trial of a cause, the jury have rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $250; the amount of his bill as rendered to the defendants. The case of Walter W. Price vs. Spencer H. Smith, a suit brought to establish plaintiff's title to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment, was brought to trial, yesterday, before Justice James, of the Supreme Court, at Circuit, but no decision was rendered. In the case of Charles Goodyear against Horace H. Day, heard on Tuesday, before Judge Ingersoll, in the United States Circuit Court, in which the former asked for an injunction to restrain Day from prosecuting any suits against venders or manufacturers of certain kinds of elastic woven rubber goods until a final decree shall be rendered by the Court determining the exclusive right to such goods, an order was granted postponing the hearing until the 17th inst., and declaring that if said Day, in the meantime, "do any of the acts or things sought to be enjoined, the complainant may renew his motion for injunction, as aforesaid." In the Court of General Sessions, business, which was temporarily suspended by the election, was actively resumed, Recorder Barnard presiding. Of several cases disposed of, the most important was that of the emigrant runner, Gordon, indicted for a violent assault on a Frenchman, Delaurie, by whom he was accused of fraud in the selling a ticket for a passage to Europe. He was readily convicted.

Capt. W. T. Lynch, before the Kane Monument Association, at Cooper Institute, lectured on the commercial importance of the East, and the necessity of a new and more direct route, hinting that a commercial necessity might bring about a revivification of the Holy Land and the restoration of the Jews.

The stock market was firmer yesterday, owing partly to the English advices by the steamship *Persia*, and partly to the returning ease in money at 6 per cent. on temporary loan. There was a rise of ½ per cent. on Illinois Central shares. New-York Central sold at 80[illegible], and closed 80[illegible].

Cotton was purchased to the extent of 5,000 bales, chiefly *in transitu*. Prices were steady. Flour and Wheat were less sought after, especially by shippers. Light receipts and cold weather, however, had the effect of checking the downward tendency of the market. The transactions in other kinds of Breadstuffs were limited. Provisions were freely dealt in. Pork closed lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Groceries, Spirits Turpentine, Whisky, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Linseed Oil. The Freight engagements were fair.

The Temper of Virginia.

If any one doubts the substantial insanity of the State of Virginia, we commend him to a perusal of an article which we copy in another column, from the Richmond *Examiner*. That journal speaks of it as an "able and interesting communication,"—from the pen "of one of the most accomplished gentlemen and gifted writers of the South, whose articles are always both instructive and valuable." So far as style goes the article is well enough:—but its picture of evils, and its suggestion of remedies indicate nightmare, rather than healthy digestion and practical common sense.

The writer represents the entire North as "crazed on the subject of Slavery." He evidently believes that the great mass of our people are rabid, ultra-Abolitionists—eager to march with arms in our hands into the Southern States, for the violent emancipation of their slaves, and frenzied with delight at John Brown's invasion, and with melancholy horror at its failure! It seems impossible that any human being should live in so secluded a region of the earth, as to be thus ignorant of the state of things here, and thus torment himself with the fearful shapes of his own imagination. But anything is possible in Virginia now-a-days. While their own local papers so sedulously misrepresent and falsify the facts of Northern life and opinion,—while their Governor gives these misstatements the weight of his official authority, and the only Northern papers allowed to circulate are those which live by the agitation and alarm they can create, it is idle to hope for anything like sanity of thought or wisdom of action on the part of their people.

But the remedy which this "able and distinguished" Virginian suggests may, possibly, startle his own constituents into the suspicion that their fears are wrecking judgment and common sense. He proposes to *invite the Emperor of France to send his army and navy hither, and take the Southern States under his protection!* He would prefer such an arrangement with England, which is the "natural ally of the South;" but fears the cant and fanaticism of her Queen would render such an alliance impossible. From Louis Napoleon, however, nothing of the sort is to be apprehended. He is ready for anything. He is obliged to keep an immense army and navy on foot, and needs employment for them. He will be very glad to "*lend* them to the South and maintain them at his own expense, in exchange for the *freedom of Southern trade.*" And this is the bargain which this "able and accomplished" Southern statesman proposes to make. The South is to be held by French troops,—maintained at French expense,—occupying Southern forts, and protecting the South, by sea and land, against the North! He thinks the offer of Free-Trade would secure these immense advantages to the South. We venture to suggest that the South could procure them at a much cheaper rate. Louis Napoleon will probably be very glad to take possession of the South *gratuitously*. Despotic masters of armies do not generally re[illegible] duced by large rewards into taking possession of large and fertile tracts of land. Even the North—hard, barren, fanatical and unattractive as it is, could possibly induce Louis Napoleon or Queen Victoria into a similar act of beneficence, without giving anything like the price which the *Examiner's* correspondent proposes to pay. He consoles himself for the degradations of such a surrender by the reflection that it would "cause grass to grow in the streets of New-York." Suppose it should; how would Virginia be benefited by such a consummation? It might for the moment gratify her resentment, but it would not lighten her burdens, nor reconcile her people to the military despotism they would have voluntarily fastened upon their necks.

We have neither shown, nor felt any disposition hitherto to under-estimate the apprehensions of the Southern people, or to ridicule the alarm which their misconceptions of Northern sentiment have been so well calculated to excite. So long as they believe that the whole North sympathizes with John Brown's invasion, it is perfectly natural that they should feel excited and indignant. If the fact were so, they would be perfectly justified in declaring war against the North instantly. But we have confidently trusted that time and better information would disabuse their minds of these utterly false impressions—that they would perceive ere long that the North is not hostile to their rights, or disposed either to wage or countenance any warfare on their peace or their welfare; and that they would then return to their accustomed moderation and fairness of judgment. Such propositions as this in the *Examiner*, we hope, will arrest the attention of the conservative portion of the South, and lead them to consider into what perilous shoals and quicksands of insanity they are allowing the Southern public mind to drift.

Dangerous Powers.

Granting everything that Postmaster-General Holt says in his recent letter, touching the transmission of incendiary publications by mails, of the right of the States to pass laws prohibiting the postmasters from distributing books, newspapers or pamphlets tending to excite slaves to insurrection, we must say the power which he claims for the postmasters is, in our opinion, one with which no postmaster should be armed. The persons who fill that office now throughout the country are rarely men whose education qualifies them to exercise a censorship of the Press, either with judgment or discretion. They are not selected with reference to anything but their electioneering abilities, and to charge such people with the duty of examining all the books and papers which citizens of the United States may have sent to them, and of deciding which they shall receive, is more than ridiculous. If it has become necessary to inspect the printed matter arriving at the various post-offices in the Slave States before distribution, provision should be made for having it done by regularly appointed censors, men of education and character, appointed by the State, and not by the Federal Government, and responsible to their fellow-citizens for the proper exercise of these functions.

Fancy such functionaries as are appointed to office now-a-days, being charged by law with the inspection of the mail-matter addressed to everybody in their districts, and being at liberty to retain and destroy without accountability, any portion of it they please. If we borrow the precautions of [illegible]ment, we should also, at least, [illegible] in the selection of those whom it charges with their maintenance.

The Doings of Congress.

Congress seems to have converted itself into a debating club of agitators. As no organization has been effected no business can be done. The debate into which both branches have plunged so unceremoniously can have no higher practical object, therefore, than to free the minds of individuals, settle points of political position and feed the flame of sectional excitement throughout the country. It is possible that some members may persuade themselves that they are in this way promoting the harmony and stability of the Union;—but it is much more likely that many of them are neither doing, nor seeking to do, any such thing.

Mr. Mason's resolution in the Senate ought to have been passed promptly and without objection from any quarter. It is an eminently proper resolution, and the inquiry which it calls for ought to be entered upon forthwith. The debate, however, which has been had upon it may have the effect of defining the positions of individual Senators and of clearing the political atmosphere of some of the poisonous vapors with which it was charged.

In the House, the discussion is useless and factious. Some two or three years ago, a gentleman named Helper, from North Carolina, wrote a book on Slavery,—ostensibly in the interest of the non-slaveholding whites of the Southern States,—pointing out their depressed condition, and designed to stir them up to measures of redress and relief. Soon after the Presidential election, sundry Republicans conceived the design of making this book a campaign document, and they therefore subscribed considerable sums of money for the publication of a campaign edition, and signed a certificate of its interest and value as a book of popular instruction on the subject which it discussed. For a year or two neither the book nor the movement attracted any particular attention. Nobody denounced it—nobody thought it worth while to arraign those who had recommended it as incendiaries or traitors, and the book was producing no perceptible effect anywhere.

But quite recently the *Herald* has been engaged, with its accustomed zeal and industry, in the pleasant and patriotic task of proving that the whole North is a vast hive of Abolition conspirators,—that John Brown's crusade was prompted, aided and indorsed by thousands and tens of thousands of our most prominent and active business and public men, and that the South must expect to be speedily overrun by armed hordes from the Northern States. When the carpet-bag of Brown and the leather trunk of Col. Forbes gave out, the *Herald* hunted up this dead and forgotten book of Mr. Helper, and galvanized it into mischievous life. The Members of Congress who have plunged into this discussion are simply eking out the half-finished work of the *Herald*, with some little additions of their own. All that journal sought to accomplish was to plunge the community into commotion, still further to alarm and excite the South, and to raise a row generally. Its accomplices at Washington have the additional motive of trying to prevent the election of a Republican Speaker.

The Congressional indorsers of this book are certainly in a dilemma. None, so far, have had the courage to avow their approval of its sentiments. Most of them aver that they signed [illegible] they were asked [illegible] reading the document to which they put their names. They deserve punishment for their heedlessness if not for their heresy. The incident may teach them the folly of the practice which has become so common, of signing papers merely out of good-nature, and without knowing their contents.

That Cloven Foot.

The *Tribune* is a little startled by a glimpse of "the cloven foot." Naturally enough,—and it will be still more so when it comes fully to understand whose leg the "foot" in question belongs to. It is alarmed even at the hint that its adroit scheme for the election of Fernando Wood, in order to break down Tammany Hall, may possibly end in consolidating the two factions and making the Democratic Party more formidable than ever. Playing with edge-tools is pleasant enough, but it is desirable for beginners always to keep the handle in their own hands. Fernando is not the safest of partners, and whoever attempts to eat porridge with him should have a long spoon. He has secured what he wanted from the Republican Party,—a vigorous and active support of their own candidate. This gave him his election as Mayor, and has secured him complete supremacy in the Democratic Party, as well as complete control of the power and patronage of the City. He probably now considers himself capable of taking care of himself.

We can relieve our neighbor on one point. Our information which so startles him, was not official, and may prove to be incorrect. We are not the organ of Tammany Hall, nor have we the remotest shadow of authority to speak for its "virtuous Havemeyers or its orators." They do not deserve the outpouring of wrath to which the *Tribune* treats them, on the strength of anything we have said or done. They are just as independent of us as we are independent of them. We know nothing of their plans and purposes and have never assumed to disclose either. Our opinion of the Tammany organization is probably just about the same as that entertained by our shocked and startled neighbor. We consider it a corrupt combination of unscrupulous political partisans—quite capable of all the wickedness which the *Tribune* lays to its charge, and very likely, now that it is defeated, to enter into such a fraternal alliance with Mayor Wood as that at which we hinted the other day. There are individuals among them who are incapable of anything of the kind—just as there are individual Republicans incapable of aiming at the election of Wood in order to damage the Democracy and promote their own party ends. But as a party power we have not the remotest faith in Tammany, or the slightest suspicion of its high-minded devotion to the public good. And therefore it is that we suspect it of the design of astonishing the *Tribune* some day, by revealing to the astute innocents of that partisan concern, the startling fact of Democratic harmony perfectly restored and consolidated by the reëlection of Mayor Wood.

One thing more, and we have done. We supported Mr. Havemeyer in the late election, not as the nominee of Tammany Hall, nor on account of his character and position as a party candidate; but as an honest man, who would make a good City officer, and who would in all probability receive more votes than Mr. Opdyke, and therefore stand the best chance of defeating Wood. We do not expect to satisfy the *Tribune* of the [illegible] of our motives in this matter,—for it seems quite incapable of conceiving how a newspaper can be independent of parties, or how a man may act in a city election purely with regard to city interests and without reference to Slavery, Kansas or the Presidential election. This is a matter, however, of little consequence. But we may safely appeal to the result, in vindication of the propriety of our course and the wisdom of our advice.

The Virginia Schemes of Revenge.

We published, yesterday, a number of resolutions passed at meetings held in various Counties of Virginia, to determine upon plans of punishing the North for its alleged participation in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. We have said, over and over again, what everybody who knows anything of the North understands perfectly well, that it is no more responsible for Brown's attempt than the South is responsible for Gen. Walker's forays in Nicaragua. A good many people here admired Brown, and a good many people there admired Walker; but it is about as reasonable to charge every Northerner with inciting slaves to rebel as to charge every man at the South with piracy. We might multiply parallels of this sort *ad infinitum*, if it were of any use. But our assertions, as well as the plain facts of the case, seem to have about as much influence in the minds of Virginians, in their present temper, as the assurances of a nurse that the cow won't bite her, upon that of a terrified child. We have exhausted argument, protestation, and proof in clearing our skirts of complicity in this affair, and what to do next to put an end to the anxieties with which Virginians are afflicted, we hardly know.

The inability to devise any mode of vindicating ourselves, leaves us, however, ample leisure to reflect upon the odd modes of self-protection upon which our Virginian friends have lighted, as set forth in the proceedings of these county meetings.

The object of these meetings is, evidently in a very small degree, the protection of slave property. The main design of them all is the punishment of the North. What the North has done, we are, as we have said, entirely unable to state; but that Virginia disapproves of it *in toto*, and seems determined to make us smart for it, there can be no question. We have, however, looked through the resolutions with some care, and are, we confess, unable to discover a trace of any design, the execution of which will cause anybody the least inconvenience except the Virginians themselves. As far as we can judge from this long string of threats and denunciations, their mode of avenging themselves on their enemies is very like the Japanese mode of punishing an insult. It is the custom in that Empire for individuals whose feelings are hurt, to rip themselves up before the eyes of the offender, who is expected instantly to follow their example. There can be no question of the completeness of the vengeance if the wrongdoer can be got to fulfill his part int he transaction; but the risk of his failing to do execution upon himself, it must be admitted is an awful risk for those whom he injures. Our Virginian friends have their knives sharpened, and seem determined to punish their foes, but it is apparently by the mutilation of their own persons. They are devising an elaborate system of self damage without the smallest guarantee that it will be anything but self damage; and in our humble opinion it will be simply that and nothing more. None of the plotters against their peace will rip themselves open.

Vigilance Committees are being formed in every county to impede intercourse, arrest travelers, and persons suspected of holding Anti-Slavery opinions, and try them by Lynch law: in other words, to paralyze trade and commerce, and lower the value of property by introducing into their own country all the vexations of war in a time of profound peace, by diffusing a general feeling of insecurity—by surrounding daily acts of life with terrors and restrictions and misgivings—by, in short, putting into full activity every one of the abuses and abominations which make real estate sell in Naples for two-thirds of what it brings in Sardinia, and which finally drive away every man who places any value either on liberty or law. It would be amusing, if it were not melancholy to witness the simplicity of the Virginian committees, who fancy that by making their own roads impassable by the aid of patrols and passports, they are thus striking a blow at New-York.

Another of the suicidal features of these resolutions is the determination to tax heavily anybody who imports Northern goods, for sale in Virginia, or any Company which purchases a steam-engine or freight car in a non-slaveholding State. If these desperate measures are carried out, the result will simply be that the Virginians will pay more for their clothes, and crockery, and furniture than any other people in the Union. It is insane to suppose that anything would be known of differential duties imposed by Virginia alone in New-York or Massachusetts, except what would be learned from the newspapers. If the whole South united in passing non-intercourse laws, the effect would certainly be formidable; but a tax of $500 a year upon any Virginian shopkeeper who sold Northern goods would afflict nobody but Virginians. To suppose that Virginia herself can just now open up a brisk direct trade with Europe, and establish an emporium for foreign goods as cheap, as well-supplied and as varied, as that of New-York or Philadelphia, is as reasonable as to suppose that A. T. Stewart could make his store pay in Harper's Ferry. In so far as the stock to be had in Richmond would be inferior to that to be had in New-York, the Virginians, and they alone, would be the losers. If it gives them any satisfaction to testify their devotion to Slavery by raising the price of their clothing, and rendering their homes uncomfortable, it is, of course, their own affair. But we may be allowed at least in the name of common sense, to protest against the spectacle which they seem disposed to afford us, of a great State making a fakir of itself in honor of a god, whose claims to veneration are, to say the least, doubtful, and of whose right to exact the worship of self-torture there can be no question whatever.

The Post and Express.

The contrast between the stupidity of the Post and the vivacity of the Express in this country is one of the most astonishing features of our social life. While our Government is slowly and painfully working itself up to something like the ghost of an attempt to rival the splendid modern development of the mail system in Europe, a few enterprising individuals have originated, put into shape and perfected a scheme of internal communication between the remotest sections of the country which defies comparison with any similar institution in the world.

Our national Post-office with its cumbrous machinery, its proverbial irregularity and its [illegible] expense, shown by the side of the Post-offices of France and England very much like the ox-teams of a mediæval army by the side of the steam fleets which poured the Western Allies upon the Crimea, or the Railway trains which thundered down upon the field of Montebello, with their freight of bayonets and rifles. Our expresses girdling the Continent, delivering the gold of California in New-York, and moving the household gods of the New-England emigrant, as swiftly as his person, from Maine to Minnesota, have extracted the maximum of speed, safety and punctuality from the great net-work of highways with which the surface of the United States has, in the last few years, become netted. The one is the amazement and the shame of our people; the other a brilliant triumph of all the qualities which have made us so mighty in material things.

Now that Congress has assembled, professedly, at least, for the purpose of attending to the practical business of the country, we trust that some public-spirited legislator will seize a moment of lull in the war of sectional recriminations, to insist upon an inquiry into the causes of the vast difference to which we here call attention. It has been often urged that the length and desolateness of our mail routes in the least cultivated regions of the South and West, must be suffered to account for many imperfections in our postal administration. But apart from the very obvious consideration that the mere fact of a single horseman's being employed to carry a mail-bag twice a week over a hundred miles of croaking swamp in Arkansas, by no means suffices to explain a delay of five hours in the delivery of letters sent from Washington to New-York, we have the evidence before us constantly that private companies which cover the South and West with their agencies, and whose messengers penetrate beyond the clock-peddler and the colporteur, into the loneliest recesses of the newest States, can yet command the utmost velocity of communication in the least-frequented sections of the country. For the last ten days, for instance, the New-Orleans newspapers have been regularly delivered in this City, by the agents of the Adams Express Company, in advance of the mails, the distance between these two capitals of the North and South being traversed by these agents in from two to four days' less time than by the contractors of the National mails.

If this can be done in one instance, why not in all? If by one private company, why not by the National Government? If the present mail system is really unsusceptible of improvement, why should it not be frankly abandoned at once, and the business of transporting the correspondence of the country be handed over, under proper supervision by the Government to these proved and competent Express Companies?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Sequestration of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Dec. 8.

To-day the District Court, on application of the domestic creditors, appointed a sequestrator for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. This action was induced by the appointment of a Receiver in Ohio, by the United States District Court, upon the application of certain bondholders.

CLEVELAND, O., Thursday, Dec. 8.

J. K. Edgerton, of Pittsburg, was to-day appointed Receiver of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.

Wreck of the Schooner Ada—Ten Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The schooner *Ada*, of Westport, Nova Scotia, was wrecked [illegible] of October, while on the passage from Labrador to Halifax. All on board, to the number of ten, were drowned. The following are the names of the lost: Joseph Higgins, of Halifax, supercargo; Capt. H. S. Bancroft; P. F. Coriarty, mate; and three seamen and the steward, all of Westport; George Brown, of Jersey; Master Lanegan, of Labrador; and Master Morey, of East Boston.

Rising of the Ohio River.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

The river is rising rapidly. The depth in the channel is ten feet six inches, and seven feet on the Falls. The largest boats, for the first time this season, ascended the Falls to-day.

The weather is very cold. Two inches of snow fell yesterday. The mercury marks 10° above zero.

PARKERSBURGH, Va., Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburgh, is twenty-five feet deep and rising.

New Order for Stamped Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Postmaster-General has ordered of the contractor a further supply of the new self-sealing stamped envelopes, upon an improved pattern. The new edition will appear some time in January.

Later from Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Santa Fé mails of the 7th and 14th November have reached Independence. But few Indians were seen on the route, and those were friends.

Acquittal.

HONESDALE, Pa., Thursday, Dec. 8.

Andrew J. White, who was arrested some two months since in New-York for forgery, and brought here for trial, has been acquitted, and the prosecutor mulcted in the sum of the costs.

The Tarrytown Post-Office Robbed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Post-office here was entered last night by a man named William Lounge, and robbed of $66. He was arrested and committed to jail.

The Steamer Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning. She saw the *Hungarian* on the 1st inst. She was detained outside of Portland for thirty-two hours by fog and a snow-storm.

The *Anglo-Saxon* will sail from this port on Saturday, the 17th inst., for Liverpool. There will be no steamer from here on Saturday, the 10th instant.

From Hayti.

SOULOUQUE'S PROPERTY TO BE SOLD—POPULARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT—BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND LOTTERIES.

Files from Hayti to Nov. 12, are received by the arrival of the brig *Ariel*.

The *Corps Legislatif* have decreed the establishment of a Bank, with five millions capital and the privilege of increasing it, at Port-au-Prince, with branches at Cape Haytien, Cayes, Gonaives, Jeremie, Jacmel and Port-au-Paix. The Institution will be under Government control, the officers to be named by the President, and the loans to be made only to agriculturists, and others interested in the tillage of the soil, as it is especially for the benefit of this class that the charter has been granted.

By a Government decree all the confiscated property of the ex-Emperor Soulouque and his family, and of the exMinister Delva, are to be publicly sold, and the receipts of the sale to be devoted towards reimbursing to the public treasury the immense sums extracted therefrom by Soulouque and Delva.

A special deputation has been sent by the President to the Provinces which suffered the most severely by the late storm, and material aid has been given to the unfortunate sufferers.

A decree has been issued to the effect that all public works, the expense of which shall exceed two millions of dollars, national money, shall be referred to the people at an election. The Government is authorized to undertake, without such formality, enterprises involving a less amount.

La Republique, of Nov. 10, expresses the greatest satisfaction with the existing Government, and says that it has instituted a good police and effected the reorganization of the tribunals and their freedom from corruption, and the extension of commerce.

Lotteries have been established with the permission of the Government. The drawing of "The Grand Lottery of Divine Providence" took place on the 3d November, at Jacmel, the aggregate value of the twenty prizes amounting to two thousand dollars. An insurance company, with a capital of three millions dollars, had also been established under the same irreverent title of "The Divine Providence Insurance Company."

President Jeffrard was in good health, and nothing more was heard of the late rebellion, which was at last considered to be entirely quelled.

[illegible]

Progress of the [illegible] Toward [illegible] Independence.

PROPOSITION TO BECOME THE VASSAL OF ENGLAND OR FRANCE—A STARTLING SCHEME.

From the Richmond Examiner.

SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, Saturday, Dec. 3, 1859.

Mr. Editor: The people of this remote portion of the State participate fully with the rest of their fellow-citizens in their sentiments respecting the recent occurrences at Charlestown and Harper's Ferry. I have heard our most sober and conservative men declare that in their opinion the Union is virtually dissolved. All commend the promptitude of the President's action, and the patriotic vigilance and energy of Gov. Wise.

The invasion of Brown and his [illegible] outrage upon the South, even if it had been condemned by the entire Northern people; but the general sympathy and commendation he has elicited from the North make the case for the most outrageous one that has happened in the history of the Union. It is insult piled on injury. Instead of condemnation of this nefarious act, we hear only approval from the North; instead of regret, the most extravagant and defiant exultation. If the two sections had been contiguous nations, reposing in profound peace, and this invasion of Brown's had occurred, nothing but the sternest censure of the act by the North, and the severest punishment of its perpetrators, could have prevented a declaration of war; and can the idea be tolerated for a moment, that the fact of union is to furnish license and immunity for acts which would constitute a state of war between distinct nations?

This last act, however, and the sympathy and commendation it has so generally received at the North, only caps the climax of injury which the South has had to endure from that section for a long course of years. The Northern people have long since exhausted the vocabulary of insult in the language they have employed against us. Not content with the discharge of foul language and constant efforts to defame us before the world, they have resorted to every means their ingenuity could suggest for depriving us of our constitutional rights and injuring us in the enjoyment of our domestic property. They have abused the powers of legislation, they have employed the Press and the pulpit, they have perverted history, muddled the genial streams of literature, and exhausted all the resources of falsehood for our injury and defamation. And now, when actual war is levied, servile insurrection planned, murder, robbery and treason committed, and revolution proclaimed, the whole North clap their hands with delight and exultation—many of them going so far as to eulogize the leader of the invasion, who was but a common murderer and horse-thief, as a greater hero than Washington—as a Messiah only a little inferior to Jesus Christ. In what strong contrast with this diabolical invasion and rabid sympathy with Brown, was the incredulity of a Secretary of War from Virginia—the State which founded the Confederacy and now receives the first stab from its parricides—who, when informed that such an act was meditated, refused to believe it, because his own native loyalty and faith to the Union made him think such treachery impossible.

The question at length forces itself upon the reluctant South whether she can, from any considerations whatever, longer consent to be insulted and outraged by her partner in the Confederacy? Can she remain true to the Union when such loyalty requires her to be false to herself? One month's defamation by England or France of the other, such as that which the North has been for continuous years heaping upon the South, would produce a fierce and murderous war. Is there real peace and union for the South with a section whose whole language towards us is studied insult, and whose whole action, as a partner, is ingeniously contrived and habitually practiced wrong? Is not the *honor* of the South implicated in this question of Union? and can a nation afford the deliberate sacrifice of its honor? Many of her best citizens have been counseling delay until some overt act of aggression was committed by the North. Is not Brown's invasion—organized at the North, aided and abetted by leading men in every part of that section before the fact, and ratified and commended by the Northern people after the fact—as palpable an *overt act* as can ever be expected or committed?

It may be proper, however, to await a more formal judgment upon recent occurrences, from the Northern people, than they have already pronounced. If this opinion be acquiesced in, I suppose it is the universal sentiment of the South, that the verdict which the people of the hostile section shall render in the Presidential election of next year, shall be taken as deciding whether they approve Brown's overt act or not. For one I have little hope from that verdict. The politicians are intent upon the spoils of the Federal Government. The partiality of the Yankee for the *dollar* is proverbial; but none who have not witnessed it can conceive the frantic anxiety for the *public dollar*. In pursuit of this species of dollar, he regards all means as legitimate, and the foulest dishonesty as neither criminal nor reprehensible, provided it be not exposed.

Except those of our Southern States, our Federal Government is the most economically administered Government in the world; and, thanks to the principles of policy which have been engrafted upon our Federal statute-book by the Democratic Party, this policy cannot be damaged except by a change of the whole plan of our Federal legislation. Until high protective tariff, indiscriminate public land donations, extensive schemes of internal improvement, and a national banking system shall be revived—which can only be done through the agency of Congress, Anti-Democratic in both branches, and of an Anti-Democratic Executive—these Republican cormorants for public plunder will never cease their war upon the Democratic Party. The first year which shall witness an uncontrolled Anti-Democratic Administration of the Federal Government, will witness the sudden increase of expenditures two or three hundred per cent. The policy of the Democratic Party is shaped by the strict-construction economists of the South, who want no jobs, and whose constant effort is the reduction of expenditures. The policy of the Anti-Democratic Party of this country is shaped by the worst class of politicians at the North—men who pursue politics as a money-making profession, who regard all means legitimate in political warfare, and no dishonesty as criminal which secures to them a share of public plunder.

It is this class of corrupt politicians who excite the Northern people to constant acts of insult against the South, and who keeps the flames of the Abolition agitation constantly supplied with fuel. They make it their employment of life to engender among the people of that section a general sentiment of jealousy and hatred towards our people and institutions. They commenced this work of sectional crimination many years ago for purely political objects—for the purpose of driving the political party which was controlled by the economical politicians of the South from power, and depriving those latter statesmen of that control in Federal administration which they have so long exercised for ends of economy and integrity. These agitators have at length succeeded beyond their expectation. They have raised a storm among the Northern masses which they cannot allay, and which has hopelessly wrecked the Union. They have wrought up the Northern people—totally uninformed, or rather, most grievously misinformed on the whole subject of Slavery and Southern institutions—to a pitch of rampant fanaticism that can now be controlled by no restraints, moral or political. The voice of Conservatism is drowned in the roar of the Abolition lion. The Conservative class of the North is cowed, dumb and terror-stricken before the wild beast that strides over the land.

The whole North is crazed on this subject of Slavery. They have arrived at that state of frenzy which prevailed in France during the Revolution and Reign of Terror. They have lost the power to discriminate between right and wrong, between what is noble and what is base. They extol the most criminal and truculent acts as righteous in the sight of Heaven and worthy of all praise among men. They exalt the basest monsters in human shape into heroes and cherished agents of Heaven in the accomplishment of its work. Their most popular pulpits rival the Jacobin Clubs of Paris in the blasphemy and intolerance of their utterances. I see no other issue for this frenzy of fanaticism than the same which controlled France for ten years in darkness, terror and death. The invariable issue of frantic popular [illegible], engendered of gross popular delusion, is in blood. The frenzy of the French people was only quenched in rivers of blood; and the infatuation of our Northern enemies seeks the same wholesale sacrifice. Ralph Waldo Emerson—whose genius is of the sort that delights to grovel in cant and fanaticism—panegyrized Old Brown as an idealist—as the apostle of an *idea*, which, bringing him as a second Messiah to the scaffold, must eventuate in the emancipation of millions of bondmen. And what is this irrepressible idea thus impersonated in Brown? Why, it is the old Jacobin idea of the Parisian clubs, of the absolute equality of men—the very same idea whose realization was the grand desideratum sought during the Reign of Terror—the same identical Moloch to which one million of human beings were immolated in France. It was for this idea that the vilest monsters incarnate were elevated to rule in that unhappy country—that men, women and children were shot down by the hundreds at a time, arranged in long lines before the mouths of cannon; or drowned by boat-loads in deep rivers, bound up in sacks. It was for the establishment of this right of equality that the guillotine was erected, and a million of human beings deprived of the right to live. The frenzy of the Northern people is hurrying them into the same excess of intolerance. It seems to me impossible for any reflecting man to persuade himself that the preservation of Union is feasible with a section whose people are fanatically deaf to reason and all considerations of interest, and madly resolved, at every cost and sacrifice, to push an impracticable idea to an impossible accomplishment.

It would be worse than useless for the South to delay longer the proper preparations for meeting the coming aggressions. It behooves her at once to put herself in an attitude of defence, alike from assault without and insurrection within. Each State should organize a public guard at its capital of five hundred or a thousand men, capable of being dispatched at a moment's warning to any point of danger in the interior.

At the same time each county should maintain in constant drill a band of fifty or a hundred minute men, to perform constant police duty within its bounds. The militia of each State should be strongly organized, and the officers of the regiments, commissioned and non-commissioned, be required to undergo monthly drills, or even weekly, in times of excitement and disturbance.

Hereafter, too, *there should be no delays of legal proceedings allowed to intervene between the apprehension of*

[illegible] ... bound to be sustained. ... The South will have to ... between North and South ... would be able to repel invasion ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... the Northern States ... England ... France ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... The North is the natural enemy of England, because it is her only serious rival in manufactures and shipping. A direct free-trade with Great Britain would be more profitable to the South than with any other power; but the ... [illegible] ... The influence of ... may be strong enough in Great Britain to ... an alliance with us.

[illegible] ... and her armies could be fed with less cost ... Baltimore and our Western granaries of ... and St. Louis, than in those mammoth encampments which he maintains in France. A treaty of ... Free-trade between France and the Southern United States would paralyze the whole ... of the North, and cause grass to grow in the streets of New-York. England would, of course, ... determined resistance to such an alliance, but Russia would support France against England. The politics of this Continent would thus become linked ... with the politics of Europe; but the fault would not be ours, and that would be infinitely better than the eternal din of Abolition cant, and never-ending hostilities about the rights of the nigger. Moreover, it would be a recurrence to first principles; for French navies would again ride at anchor before Yorktown, and gay uniforms of French soldiers would again enliven the beautiful blush of the ancient belle.

R. W. H.

VIRGINIA PREPARING HER DEFENCES.

The following action was taken in the Virginia Senate, Dec. 6:

By Mr. Whitman: That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of exempting all ... of regularly organized companies of ... from jury service.

By ...: That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that ... imposed on members of volunteer companies for failure to perform any duties under ... of the State, be paid into the treasuries of their respective companies.

By Mr. ...: That so much of the Governor's Message as recommends an increase of the annual appropriation to the Virginia Military Institute, be referred to the Committee on General Laws.

By ...: That the Committee upon the Militia, when appointed, be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the smooth bore muskets in the Armory at Richmond and Lexington into percussion rifles, ... and of improving the entire stock of arms in the best practicable manner.

STRONGER DISUNION SENTIMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The two Houses of the South Carolina Legislature do little else than discuss the subject of disunion; new sets of resolutions being offered daily, each a trifle stronger than that which preceded it. We have already published two or three distinct series of these resolutions, as offered in the House of Representatives. The following, proposed by Mr. Mason, in the Senate, Dec. 2, are still more emphatic:

Resolved, That the condition of Slavery in which the negroes are held, in many of the States in this Confederacy, is a material part of their organization and policy, ... [illegible] ... of the said States.

Resolved, That the greater part of the constituencies of the Federal Government being composed of persons having no direct or ... interest in the peculiar organization and property of the slaveholding States, ... [illegible] ... be controlled by influences hostile to the order, welfare and security of said States.

Resolved, That the power delegated to the Federal Government by the several States of the Confederacy, to be exercised for the better and more perfect security of all the institutions and rights of the people of the said States ... [illegible] ... they will be used for the injury and subversion of the said institutions, rights and property.

Resolved, That the slaveholding States, by the compact of the Union which established a Federal Government, delegated to that Government all those great powers of sovereignty which are essential to their security. Protection against foreign aggression, such as the power to make war, to raise and equip armies and fleets, to regulate commerce with foreign nations, to make treaties with foreign nations, and, in general, to take care of their external relations, &c., having, at the same time, entirely precluded themselves from the exercise of the said powers, ... [illegible] ... upon the action of a Government controlled by circumstances hostile to those rights and interests, and which might, by mere ... [illegible]

Resolved, That a reasonable and just regard for their own security and welfare ought to induce the people of the slaveholding States to annul the compact which subjects them to a common Government with the people of other States, and to resume to themselves respectively the powers delegated by them to that Government, and form to themselves another Confederacy not hostile to their peculiar rights and property.

Made the special order for Wednesday, at 1 P. M., and ordered to be printed.

... two sets on the same day. Mr. ... followed Mr. Mason with a new batch, the last of which were as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Southern States, so long as ... remains a Territory, have the right to ... with their slaves, and to be protected in the peaceable possession of the same as property, by all the authority of the Federal Government, legislative, judicial and executive; and should a Territorial Legislature fail to afford them protection, or directly assail their security by unfriendly legislation, Congress is constitutionally bound, by adequate legislation, to extend to them full and complete protection.

Resolved, That the existing tariff laws of the United States, ... duties on imports, are unjust and oppressive in their discrimination in favor of the manufacturing interests of the United States, and ought to be ... or repealed, in conformity with the great principles of free trade and equal taxation.

Resolved, That the State of South Carolina will support no ... for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency, who does not ... affirm the rights of the Southern people ... in the above resolutions.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MAGOFFIN, OF KENTUCKY.

Gov. Magoffin, the new Executive of Kentucky, delivered his first Message, Dec. 5. The state of the finances is reported as follows:

"The taxable property of the State, for the year ending Oct. 10, 1859, was [illegible], exceeding that of the previous year [illegible]. The balance in the Treasury on the same day was [illegible]—of which sum [illegible] belongs to the Revenue, [illegible] to the School Fund, and [illegible] to the Sinking Fund.

The last year's revenue is not collected as closely as usual, which may account for the small sum belonging to the revenue proper.

A part of the resources of the State Stocks are owned in works of internal improvement amounting in the aggregate to $4,720,474 90, (exclusive of the stock held by the State in the Frankfort and Lexington Railroad, and the bond upon the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,) the actual value of which does not exceed $1,000,000; but the people are somewhat compensated for the loss by the benefits received by those in whose neighborhood the improvements were made.

Concerning Slavery, the Governor indulges in a long essay, to prove the sacred character of the institution, citing the authority of Moses, Joshua and ..., and winding up with the following ...:

"Talk of Kentucky abolishing Slavery! let the Free States receive no such encouragement. Since the recent developments at the North, and the Harper's Ferry affair, separated only from the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio by the Ohio River, she is more thoroughly aroused and united than ever. The sentiments and feelings of her people, and her love of the

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... which have been aroused into action. She will stand ... with other States, both Free and Slave, in resistance to the monstrous doctrine of the Republican party. At first this party denied having any desire to interfere with Slavery in the States. It was only to exclude it from the Territories, and from places over which they claimed jurisdiction under their construction of the Constitution; and, when they became respectable in numbers, they were emboldened to say they would eventually abolish Slavery everywhere by constitutional means; they would get both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, the Executive, and change the Constitution, when they had the power, so as to deprive us of our slave property. After having been thrice beaten upon these odious principles, we find them now declaring the Government cannot exist as part free and part slave—that its nature and compromises must be changed, or the Union dissolved. They have become impatient; and now, greatly strengthened in numbers, having prepared the minds of their adherents for the catastrophe, their leaders fully informed of this plot, if they did not plan it, are willing to do or dare anything to effect their purpose. Wiser and better than the patriots of the Revolution, of purer piety than Dr. Clark, than Moses, the Apostles, and even Christ himself, they must have an Anti-Slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery God. The old ones will not do for these latter-day saints, patriots and politicians; the venerated old books and doctrines, as promulgated by Christ, the law-givers, and the Apostles, don't suit their purposes, and they must inaugurate new systems of government, new tenets of religion, and have an improvement upon its author. The old ones are good enough for us. This new party, with its monstrous doctrines, the fruits of which have been recently developed in the Kansas troubles in resistance to the laws, and in the Harper's Ferry affair, widely extended over the Free States, and through a portion of its venal presses, its fanatical lecturers, its licentious preachers, reckless Senators and Governors of States, attempting openly to justify this last conspiracy, known as it was to some of the most distinguished and wealthy men there, warns us of the danger we are constantly exposed to. No matter how another portion of this party may deny their complicity in this affair, *there is no denying their principles lead directly to such results, and for these results they ought to be held responsible.* Our slave property is threatened, our homes are threatened, our lives, and the lives of our wives and children, are threatened; all the Slave States are threatened; the Constitution and the Union are threatened; and reason and justice, common sense and prudence, teach us that we must adopt efficient measures of protection. A common sense of danger must bring us to a common position of self-preservation.

AN ABOLITIONIST BETRAYED BY SLAVES.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* has the following item:

"We learn from a friend that a man who says his name is John D. Williams has been arrested and confined in Hillsborough jail, on a charge of tampering with slaves. He is about 25 years of age, and is traveling as a book-agent. *He was twice betrayed by slaves, to whom he communicated his Abolition sentiments.* He was still in jail on the 3d. We would not be surprised to hear that he has been lynched. He no doubt will be, if he should not leave as soon as he is turned out of jail."

The same paper says:

"On Friday night a free negro named Bolly Bass was whipped at Smithfield, for expressing Abolition sentiments. He was whipped well, and then ordered to leave."

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. WISE AND PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

From the Constitution, Dec. 6

The Governor having, in his late message to the Legislature of Virginia, commented with some severity upon the letter addressed by the President to him on the 28th ult., in answer to his letter of the 25th ult., and having communicated both letters to the Legislature, we have obtained a copy of this correspondence, and now publish it for the information of the public.

Richmond, Va., Friday, Nov. 25, 1859.

Sir: I have information from various quarters, upon which I rely, that a conspiracy, of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia. The information is specific enough to be reliable. It convinces me that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State as hostages and victims in case of execution. The execution will take place next Friday, as certainly as that Virginia can and will enforce her laws. I have been obliged to call out one thousand men, who are now under arms, and, if necessary, shall call out the whole available force of the State, to carry into effect the sentence of our laws on the 2d and 16th proximo. Places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as dépôts and rendezvous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade this State, and we are kept in continual apprehension of outrages from fire and rapine on our borders. I apprise you of these facts, in order that you may take steps to preserve peace between the States. I protest that my purpose is peaceful, and that I disclaim all threats when I say, with all the might of meaning, that if another invasion assails this State or its citizens, from any quarter, I will pursue the invaders wherever they may go, into any Territory, and punish them wherever arms can reach them. I shall send copies of this to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

With due respect and consideration, yours, truly.

HENRY A. WISE.

To His Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States.

Washington City, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

Sir: I received, on yesterday, your favor of the 25th inst., stating that you have received information from various quarters, on which you rely, "that a conspiracy of formidable extent in means and numbers, is formed in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and other States, to rescue John Brown and his associates, prisoners at Charlestown, Virginia." The information, you believe, is "specific enough to be reliable," and you are convinced "that an attempt will be made to rescue the prisoners, and, if that fails, then to seize citizens of this State (Virginia) as hostages, and victims in case of execution."

You do not communicate the facts on which your convictions are founded, in the absence of which it would seem almost impossible that any portion of the people of the States mentioned should be guilty of the atrocious wickedness, as well as folly, of attempting to rescue convicted traitors and murderers from the penalty due to their crimes under the outraged laws of Virginia. You express entire confidence, in which I heartily participate, that the noble Old Commonwealth is abundantly able and willing to carry her own laws into execution. Had this been otherwise, and had you, as the Governor of Virginia, (the Legislature not now being in session,) made application to me for the aid which the Constitution and laws of the United States would enable me to afford, this should have been cheerfully and cordially granted. Still, there is one measure which, on the presumption that your information is well founded, it is both my right and my duty to adopt—that is, to reinforce the guard already stationed at Harper's Ferry. This may become necessary, not only to protect the public property within Federal jurisdiction, but to prevent the insurgents from seizing the arms in the arsenal at that place and using them against the troops of Virginia. Besides, it is possible the additional troops may be required to act as a *posse comitatus*, on the requisition of the Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, to prevent the rescue of Stevens, now in custody, charged with the crime of high treason. I have, therefore, as a precautionary measure, directed the Secretary of War to order two companies of artillery to proceed immediately from Fortress Monroe to Harper's Ferry.

You also inform me that "places in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been occupied as dépôts and rendezvous by these desperadoes, unobstructed by guards or otherwise, to invade" Virginia, and you apprise me of these facts in order that I "may take steps to preserve peace between the States." I am at a loss to discover any provision in the Constitution or laws of the United States which would authorize me to "take steps" for this purpose. It is, doubtless, the imperative duty of the respective State Governments to break up such dépôts, and to prevent their citizens from making incursions into Virginia to disturb its peace or prevent the execution of its laws. If the Federal Executive, however, were to enter those States and perform this duty for them, it would be a manifest usurpation of their rights. Were I thus to act, it would be a palpable invasion of State sovereignty, and, as a precedent, might prove highly dangerous. My authority for calling out the militia, or employing the army and navy, is derived exclusively from the acts of Congress of the 28th February, 1795, and the 3d March, 1807, which, clearly, do not embrace such a case as is now presented. It will not be pretended that such incursions from one State into another would be an invasion of the United States "from any foreign nation or Indian tribe," under the act of February, 1795, rendering it lawful for the President to employ the federal forces "to repel such invasion."

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that, whether the information you have received be founded in truth or not, the energetic measures already adopted under your direction will prove sufficient for any emergency that may occur.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency, Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

GOV. CHASE'S LETTER TO GOV. WISE.

The following is Gov. Chase's letter to Gov. Wise, previously noticed in our dispatches:

State of Ohio, Executive Department, Columbus, Dec. 1, 1859.

Sir: Your letter of the 25th ultimo—postmarked 26th—together with a copy of one of the same date, addressed by you to the President, were received yesterday. No intelligence, other than that contained in these letters, has reached us of any such preparations as are described in them, and the letters themselves convey no such information in respect to place or persons as is necessary to enable the authorities of the State, in the absence of other intelligence, to interpose with any certainty or effect. Whenever it shall be made to appear, either by evidence transmitted by you or otherwise, that unlawful combinations are being formed by any persons, or at any place in Ohio, for the invasion of Virginia, or for the commission of crimes against her people, it will undoubtedly become the duty of the Executive to use whatever power he may possess to break up such combinations and defeat their unlawful purposes, and that duty, it need not be doubted, will be promptly performed.

I observe, with regret, an intimation in your letter, that necessity may compel the authorities of Virginia to pursue invaders of her jurisdiction into the territories of adjoining States. It is to be hoped that no circumstances will arise creating, in their opinion, such a necessity. Laws of the United States, as well as the laws of Ohio, indicate the mode in which persons charged with crime in another State, and escaping into Ohio, may be demanded, and must be surrendered; and the people of this State will require from her authorities the punctual fulfillment of every obligation to the other members of the Union. They cannot consent, however, to the invasion of her territory by armed bodies from other States, even for the purpose of pursuing and arresting fugitives from justice.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. CHASE.

His Excellency, Henry A. Wise, &c., &c., &c.

THE CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

"RUMORED TROUBLE AMONG THE METHODISTS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above caption, an extract from the Boston *Journal* appeared in your edition of this date, which does injustice to an estimable man, as well as to a good cause.

The facts are briefly as follows: The Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church prohibits all traffic in slaves, except for merciful purposes.

Certain ministers, not content with the Discipline as it is, have organized Anti-Slavery Societies in many of the Conferences, for the purpose of so changing the rule as to exclude from membership all slaveholders—thus making *non-slaveholding* a test of membership.

Believing the proposed change to be a violation of good faith on the part of the Church towards the Border Conferences, as well as lacking in an essential principle of Christianity, that is Charity, an association has been formed, composed of both ministers and laymen, for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious influence of these Anti-Slavery Societies, and of preserving and perpetuating the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To assist in this great work, they have issued a circular containing a list of their officers, their platform, their purposes, and their memorial to the next General Conference. The calm, dignified and Christianlike tone of their documents cannot but secure for them the careful consideration of all who love the Church, and desire her continued prosperity and increased usefulness.

The Association is called the "Ministers and Laymen's Union," and has for its President the venerable Dr. Bangs. Among its officers are such men as Francis Hall, and Daniel Drew, of New-York; Ex-Gov. Harris, of Rhode Island; Ex-Gov. Page, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston; Messrs. Cummings, of Philadelphia, Owen and Burns of Detroit, Hamilton of Chicago, Hubbard of Dansville, Halsted of Mamaroneck, and a host of other true and tried friends of Methodism. Loyal men not only to the Church, but to the country; not men of one idea in pursuit of a phantom, but of liberal, enlarged and progressive views.

And yet, notwithstanding the purity and strength of its platform, and the respectability of its officers and members, the very gentlemanly editor of *Zion's Herald* has seen fit to assail it in the most vindictive manner. Has called it a cabal, a mongrel and a hybrid union. Not being satisfied with his own invectives, he has allowed his correspondents to misrepresent it, and to assail one of its officers, Rev. G. S. Gilbert, a man respected and beloved by all who know him.

The article to which the correspondent of the journal alludes, signed by a Presiding Elder and four preachers, speaks of Rev. Mr. Gilbert as "a man calling himself Gilbert, and professing to be a Methodist minister," as if he were an impostor. They also say "after sowing tares he went his way," as if he were a devil. Where did this Presiding Elder and these four ministers get leave to use such language toward a brother minister? Surely not at the feet of Him whose command was "Love one another."

What right have these reverend gentlemen to become so indignant simply because one of the officers of this Union has seen fit to invite the coöperation of their brethren in New-England? Do they hold the laymen of New-England in vassalage? Is ministerial domination so rampant that laymen cannot sign a petition without consulting the clergy? No, God forbid! and if I do not mistake the spirit of Methodism in New-England, a rebuke will be administered, both by the clergy and laity, that will make these gentlemen hide their heads in shame.

By reference to our Platform you will find:

"We hold, that while it is the duty of the Church to seek the extirpation of Slavery, she should do so by such means only as christian wisdom will justify, and should carefully guard against the destruction of her unity, or the endangering of her usefulness, as an agency in spreading the Kingdom of Christ.

"We hold that the policy of our Church is, and ever has been, to receive into her communion both slaveholders and slaves, whenever they have given evidence of conversion, for the sake of a great and ultimate good, viz.: The bringing of slaveholding under the restraints of Christian discipline and preparing the way for emancipation in a manner consistent with the best interests of masters and slaves."

We believe in the sentiment expressed by Henry Ward Beecher in his sermon of Oct. 30, when he said, "In order to labor the most effectually for the emancipation of the slaves I would not need to say one word, except to preach Christ, and purity, and manhood, and to enjoin upon them faithfulness in everything belonging to their state." I will only add that I trust the time has arrived, when the war of fanaticism which has been sweeping over our land, will be rolled back, and Union shall be inscribed on all our banners, and the spirit of brotherly love preside over all our deliberations.

A LAYMAN.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1859.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

GOV. WISE'S MESSAGE IN FULL—Official History of the Brown Invasion.

DEMOCRATIC PHOTOGRAPHS—Mr. Corry's Political Sketches.

THE CHARTER ELECTION—The Vote for Mayor—List of the New City Government.

CONGRESS—Full Reports of the First Four Days of the Session—The Slavery Debate in Full.

A NEW STORY—Our Eye-Witness and the Infant Moquet.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES—Summary of Inventions—Science in Germany.

NOTES ON NEWSPAPERS—Interesting Items concerning the American Press.

HENRY C. CAREY ON NATIONAL POLITICS—The Balance of Power in Pennsylvania.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE INTELLIGENT.

All diseases arise from or end in impurity of the blood. No matter how called, each can be cured by vegetable purgatives, which do not only "nip in the bud," but actually expel all the foul humors which produce dreaded headache, tic douloureux and rheumatism, as well as liver affections, pain in the side, and general heaviness and weariness upon the least exertion. Nay, Brandreth's Pills not only cure these affections, but also asthma, and all curable affections of the lungs, as well as recent colds and coughs. Even consumption and bleeding of the lungs have often been cured by them. Remember, Brandreth's Pills have a 108 years' duration, and are warranted purely vegetable, and incapable of injuring the tenderest age or weakest frame. Those who use, recommend; but their virtues surpass eulogy. They must be used to be fully appreciated. Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-street, price 25c. a box, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Bartholf's Celebrated Sewing Machines, No. 434 Broadway, Cor. Howard-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gurney's Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway, New-York. Established in 1840.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 39 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases,* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents Piles. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Capitalists, Brokers and Others.—A party already established in the Sewing Machine Business, (which is of a profitable nature,) is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Address Box No. 2,309 Post-office, with name and residence.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.

Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment is an unfailing remedy for inflammation of the throat, croup, diptheria, harsh coughs, asthma, wheezing and all disorders of the chest, produced by violent colds. It also gives immediate relief to difficulty of breathing, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st. Also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker knit Undergarments; also Undergarments for men, women and children, at McLAUGHLIN'S French Yoke Shirt Dépôt, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

TRUE AND FALSE METHODS OF SAVING THE UNION. Which is ... commended to the consideration of all ... It glances over the ... history of Slavery legislation and agitation in the country. Price two cents ... served by carriers, at ... cents per week; ... per year by mail, in advance. Address HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New-York.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $[illegible], must be sold before the ... day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best cutters in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducements will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cash, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN, No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and Holidays, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of Winter Clothing that we have a large assortment for Men and Boys.

We have ... our most desirable styles since the great ... of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's Robes de Chambre is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make Holiday Presents are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. (Between Canal and Grand sts.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$[illegible]
No. 1 sewing machines	[illegible]
The family sewing machine, A	[illegible]
The family sewing machine	[illegible]
Hemming gauges	[illegible]

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. No. 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York KEROSENE OIL. A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER. Dépôt of Company, No. 38 Pearl-st., New-York.

Great Bargains in Watches and Jewelry—At the old stand, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs. GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK.

Fine Gold Watches, very handsome, only	$15
Sterling Silver Watches, only	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Enameled Hunting Watches, only	[illegible]
Ladies' Diamond and Enameled do., only	[illegible]
English Patent Levers, in heavy hunting case, only	[illegible]
English Patent Levers, open face, only	[illegible]
The American Watch, in heavy gold and silver cases, as low as	[illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Orders from the country by letter carefully attended to, securely packed, and sent by express at my risk to all parts.

VERY HANDSOME REAL BRONZE AND GOLD EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, with finest French movement, as low as $[illegible].

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

J. MACDUFF, No. 11 Wall-st., up stairs.

Extravagant Prices Are unknown at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

These boys are clothed elegantly, fashionably and serviceably, at LESS COST Than at any other establishment in the Union. Stock very large. Variety unlimited. Quality and style unsurpassed. Our motto is, the "LOWEST PRICES IN THE TRADE AND NO DEVIATION."

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON, JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER, DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS, DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

Keep Warm and Dry! BOOTS AND SHOES, WATER-PROOF BOOTS, LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING, BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES, And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway, Corner Franklin-st.

This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The *lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for,* and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The *bill of fare is the largest in the City,* and *at the same* time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, Unrivaled by any in the market. No. 500 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades! GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready. Also, ladies' fancy Furs, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway.

Genin's Festival Hats for Holidays Now ready. GENIN'S Hat Store, Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at *No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies* waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, *shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages,* silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Winter Boots.—Thick, comfortable and durable Boots for Winter wear, all styles, at CANTRELL'S. Gaiters at 12 and 14 shillings. Children's Shoes; all varieties, and Gentlemen's Boots and Slippers. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots, Cloth, Button and gaiter boots, boys' patent leather boots, misses' and children's shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, at MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal-st.

Consumptives, call on Dr. Foote, Author of "Medical Common Sense," at his Winter Office, No. 546 Broadway, and get his opinion of your cases. Consultation free.

MARRIED.

Barnes—Spies.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., William E. Barnes to Mary, daughter of Adam W. Spies, Esq., all of this City.

Janeway—Goodspeed.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Mr. Wm. J. Frost, Joseph Janeway with Martha, daughter of Benjamin F. Goodspeed, Esq., all of this City.

Nichols—Wylie.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. ..., ... Nichols, ... of New-York, to ... E. Wylie, daughter of John Wylie, Esq., of this City.

Booker—Booker.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, ... Booker, Esq., to Mrs. ... D. Booker, both of Virginia.

Munn—... In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Dr. ..., Mr. William Munn, of St. Thomas, West Indies, to Miss ... E., eldest daughter of Mr. W. A. ..., of Brooklyn.

...—... At ..., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, by Rev. A. H. Mead, of Newark, N. J., Albert E. W. ... to Miss Ada Squires, both of the above place.

...—... In Poughkeepsie, on Thursday

[illegible] ... Rev. ... of St. ... Church, ... to Miss ..., all of ...

DIED.

Frost.—In this City, on ..., Dec. 6, suddenly, David H. Frost, ... aged ... years ...

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, ... [illegible] ... on Saturday afternoon, at ... o'clock.

... St. Louis papers please copy.

Mosher.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ..., only child of George and ... Mosher, aged ... years, ... months and ... days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, No. ... West ...-st., on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Starr.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 8, Junius T. Starr.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. ... Church, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Crawford.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 8, Willard ..., infant son of ... and Augusta S. Crawford, aged ... months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. ... West ...-st., at ... o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.)

Van Antwerp.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, of congestion of the brain, John E. Van Antwerp, in the ... year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., at ... o'clock, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, ..., Brooklyn, without further notice.

Marston.—At ..., on Monday, Dec. 5, of inflammation of the lungs, Hon. Daniel O. Marston, late United States Attorney for Ohio.

Starr.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, Charles Starr, of this City, in the 82d year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the Spring-st. Church, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Thurston.—At ..., on Thursday, Nov. 17, John G. Thurston, ...

[illegible] ... for burial, and will ... the funeral.

Patterson.—At ..., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, ... Patterson, ... sister-in-law of the late John Glendenning, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. ..., Dec. 8, 1859.

68, 16, 45, 26, 41, 31, 51, 12, 33, 3, 11, 61, 9.

Class No. ..., Dec. 8, 1859.

3, 19, 18, 50, 35, 18, 12, 52, 53, 73, 66, 2, 75, 40, 58.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 8, 1859.

GEO. C. GORDON, JAS. SEAL, JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

DODGE'S PATENT IMPROVEMENT IN GRATES AND STOVES GIVES FIFTY PER CENT. MORE HEAT, WITH FIFTY PER CENT. LESS FUEL, CURES SMOKY CHIMNEYS, RADIATES ALL THE HEAT INTO THE ROOM, CONSUMES THE GAS AND SMOKE, CARRIES UP THE CHIMNEY ALL THE DUST.

The fire once made burns from twelve to twenty-four hours, without attention and without additional cost, thus combining ECONOMY, HEALTH AND COMFORT, and making the PERFECTION OF AN OPEN FIRE.

The saving in fuel in one season will more than pay the cost of the improvement.

Any grate, new or old, set without dirt or inconvenience.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF STOVES FOR OFFICES, COUNTING-ROOMS, MANUFACTORIES AND DWELLINGS.

Considering their advantages, they are the cheapest Stoves manufactured.

Send for circulars containing description, testimonials, &c. Agents wanted. LEMUEL BANGS, No. 13 Park-row, SANFORD, TRUSLOW & CO., No. 229 Water-st., New-York.

ALL THIS WHILE THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC HAS BEEN SELLING WITH THE OLD RAPIDITY. TWO THOUSAND DEALERS ARE NOW SELLING IT. THERE IS NO DOUBT But that it is the GREATEST HIT OF THE DAY. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS; SOLD BY GROCERS; SOLD BY NEWS AGENTS; SOLD BY GENERAL DEALERS IN THE COUNTRY. PRICE EVERYWHERE ONLY 12 CENTS. PRICE EVERYWHERE ONLY 12 CENTS. PRICE EVERYWHERE ONLY 12 CENTS. PRICE EVERYWHERE ONLY 12 CENTS. BUY IT AND TRY IT IMMEDIATELY.

Now that the Election is over, we intend to advertise freely, and dealers will do well to replenish their stocks.

Wholesale, at No. 189 Water-st.; Retail Dépôts No. 618 Broadway, New-York, and No. 115 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CURTAINS!! CURTAINS!!! AT GREAT REDUCTION. SATIN DE LAINES at $1 50 per yard, Formerly sold at $2. CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES, equally low. FERGUSON BROTHERS, No. 251 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.

Prices reduced in Laces and Embroideries.
Prices reduced in Boys' and Youths' Clothing.
Prices reduced in Ladies' Hosiery.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Prices reduced in Ladies' Gaiters and Slippers.
Prices reduced in Boys' and Girls' Shoes.
Prices reduced in Children's Leggings.
Prices reduced in Girls' Dresses.
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COCOAINE.—THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED with BURNETT'S COCOAINE. [illegible] ... *New-York Home Journal.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—NOTICE TO MEMBERS.—The volume for 1858 of the Transactions of this Institute are now ready for delivery. Members may obtain them of the Librarian, No. 23 Cooper Institute. Previous volumes can also be furnished to those who have not received them. W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary ...

THE PHRENOCOSMIAN SOCIETY.—The ... of the New-York Free Academy, will hold its ... anniversary THIS (Friday) EVENING, in the ... chapel of the New-York University, at ... o'clock. All those who are, or ever were members, are particularly invited to attend.

LECTURE.—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—A lecture will be delivered by Thomas D. ..., in the Baptist Church, Port Richmond, S. I., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9. Subject—The Real and the Ideal.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN, a Protestant, [illegible] is perfectly competent to take the entire charge of [illegible]; has many years' experience; can take the entire charge of the [illegible] in a good manner, and is highly recommended by the first families in the City. Apply at No. 164 [illegible]-st., rear building, near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY RESPECTABLE young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; is fully competent to fill either situation; is both willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for two years and a half. Call for two days, at No. 1[illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do the general housework of a small family; is a deserving, well-recommended girl, and fully experienced in either capacity, also intelligent and of obliging disposition, desires a permanent home. Apply at No. 15 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 18 East [illegible]-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible], one as first-class cook, the other as [illegible] and laundress; understand their business perfectly. Best City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and laundress; is a good baker, understands meats and poultry; does washing in a superior style. Wages $7 to $8. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, or general servant in a small family. Wages $6. Call at No. 1[illegible] East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a private family as good cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; would have no objection to take care of children; the best of City reference given. Call for two days, [illegible], 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen at No. 261 West 30th-st., until engaged, between 8th and 9th avs.; is a good baker of bread, and has good recommendations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RELIABLE, [illegible] servant, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general work; is a girl not afraid of work, economical, [illegible], and a very excellent washer and ironer; [illegible]. Unquestionable references. Call at No. 55 [illegible], Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for an excellent American woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. For recommendation apply at the office, No. 116 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT [illegible] first-class cook in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go to Brooklyn; the best of City reference can be had. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., until suited, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON JUST DISengaged, a situation in a private family as milliner and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist in housekeeping; City references given. Can be seen at No. 1[illegible] 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, TOgether, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Have good City reference. Can be seen at No. 10½ 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or can do general housework in a small private family. Apply at [illegible]-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework; is a plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Call for two days at No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COOK [illegible] to go out to cook by the day; a few days' notice left at No. 1[illegible] East 22d-st., will receive prompt attention; understands making all kinds of soups and fancy dishes.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to go to California, or to travel to any part; has the best City reference. Call, or address E. M., No. [illegible] 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 71 Houston, corner of Hudson-st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. [illegible] Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man (single) who thoroughly understands his business and is willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address, or can be seen, at No. 50 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the harness store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, OR ANY employment where sobriety and attentiveness are required; has the best of reference as such from his present employers; knows the City well if required; writes a fair hand. Address F. B., Box 167 Times office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, OR TO take charge of a club stable, by an active, steady and competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last seven years. Apply at the private stable, rear of No. 23 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can give good City references. Notes addressed to A. C., care of Mr. V. Corwin, No. 511 Broadway, will receive due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to help to take care of horses or cows, and make himself generally useful; has three years' reference from his last place. Address P. K., Box No. 291 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CLERKSHIP IN A hotel, by a young man, who can influence traveling custom. Position more an object than salary. Address H. [illegible], Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, single, that is well qualified to the business. Good permanent references. Address J. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL GARDENER wants to take charge of a country seat. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION IN a lawyer's office by a law student. Address A. P. B., No. 50 President-st., Brooklyn.

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FARMER AND COACHMAN WANTED.—A young or middle-aged single man to do the work (with gardener's assistance) on a place of 16 acres, near New-York, belonging to a widow lady. Must be a good driver, understand the care of horses and farm stock, and know how to take care of things generally around the place. Address L. L., Box No. 149 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PROTESTANT COOK; one who understands her work thoroughly, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; a chambermaid and laundress, who is fully competent to do her appropriate work; none need apply but those who can furnish the best references; English or Scotch preferred. No. 48 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO write for a druggist's journal, or who could assist in getting up appropriate and interesting matter. Address Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office.

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On 110th-STREET—8 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 110th-STREET—25 lots and gores N. S. between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.
SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 5th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Nassau-st. They consist in part of
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO,
A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.
OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
ROSSITER'S ENTIRE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS,
Now on exhibition, FREE, at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.

The Catalogue embraces many of the best works of this gifted artist, including the THREE CELEBRATED PAINTINGS WHICH OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855.
The sale will take place
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, AT 7 O'CLOCK,
Until which time the Pictures will be on view
DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
Catalogues may be had at the Gallery, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF RICH MANUFACTURED FURS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, Friday, and TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their spacious salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

About 200 lots of rich fancy furs, comprising all the new and most desirable styles of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, among which may be found Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, ermine, &c., in capes, cloaks, muffs, cuffs, victorines, pelerines, gloves, &c., all manufactured in the very best manner, this season, expressly for the City retail trade. The attention of ladies is particularly invited to our stock of goods in this sale, as they are all first-class, warranted free from moth, and manufactured by some of the largest fur firms in this City. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS, STUDIES and SKETCHES, composing the entire collection of that distinguished artist, Mr. T. P. ROSSITER. The catalogue will embrace many of his works never before exhibited, including the THREE CELEBRATED PICTURES which obtained the gold medal of honor at the Great International Exhibition at Paris in 1855—now offered for sale in consequence of his moving into the country, that his time may be wholly devoted to large historical works.

THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1859, at the Academy of Design, 10th-st., near Broadway, the entire collection as above, among which may be enumerated, "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," "Primitive Life," and "Giorgione and Companions going to the Lido," the three paintings which received the award of the gold medal of honor at the great French Exhibition, 1855; "The First Lesson," "Washington and his Family at Mount Vernon;" "The Patrician," "Country and City Post-offices," "Isola Bella," "Syrens," "Tired of Play," "Trio," "Italian Coast," "Mountain Scenery," "Joan of Arc in Prison," together with many smaller works never before offered for sale. The pictures will be on view gratuitously until the time of sale, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and on the three evenings preceding the sale. Catalogues may be had at the exhibition, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable stock of old wines, &c., the stock of a large Importing and Jobbing house, all superior and fully guaranteed, viz.: F. W. Cosen's Victoria and M. & F. Tosar's Sherries; Aramburu and Comet, Brown do., Tower, Lawson & Co., Sanderman, Foster & Co. old dry Port; Vieux Cognacs, Otard in eighth-casks, pure; Chasales do. do.; Gins, Remas, Scotch, Irish and American Whiskys; very fine 1851 and 1848 Clarets; office maps, chairs, desks, safe, &c., &c.

Also, the balance remaining from our last sales, viz.: reserve lots pale and dark 1846 brandy; do. 1845 Jamaica; imperial cabinet champagne; Virgin and Duff Gordon pale sherry, in original casks; old Antigua and Nabob Jamaica rum; Cutter Bourbon whisky; Jockey Club gin; cases Renault's (1802) Cognac, guaranteed; brown sherry, in glass; London gin; Princess sherry.

Also, about 37,000 Havana cigars of superior quality, in usual-sized packages, mostly in tenth boxes) viz: La Prima Donna, Reg. Britannica, Paul Morphy, Concha, Sancho Panza, do. La Intimidad, James Buchanan, Londresfino, Concha, Reg. Partogas, Reg. Britannica, Prensados, Conchas, Norriega, Millar Communes, Prensados, Londres, Dugo, Trubay, Reg. Concha, La Confianza, La Norma and other favorite brands.

To parties who have purchased at former sales nothing need be said; to parties who have not, we respectfully invite them to test samples on morning of sale. Positively no other goods admitted.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
F. COLTON WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture contained in house No. 140 East Broadway, near Pike-st., every article of which will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve, and must be removed by Saturday from the premises. This sale embraces among other things, parlor, basement and chamber furniture; mahogany and rosewood tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, marble-top bureaus, washstands, bookcases, extension tables, chandeliers, gas fixtures throughout the house, mirrors, velvet, tapestry and other carpets, engravings, oil-cloth, crockery, china ware, tea and coffee urn, knives, S. P. forks, mattresses, beds and bedding of all kinds. Also one fine mahogany French secretary.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture; consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatell; mahogany sofas and chairs, in hair-cloth; mantle mirrors, rosewood bureaus, shaving stands, etageres with marble-top and plate-glass doors and backs, oil-cloth, Boston rockers, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, an assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
GREAT HOUSE-FURNISHING SALE.—CLOSE OF THE CATALOGUE.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, beginning with lot 1,422, a great variety of useful and fancy housekeeping goods, table cutlery, tea trays, fine plated tea sets, plated Rogers' table knives and forks, nut-picks and crackers in cases, cases of fish knives, forks and spoons, plated waiters, plated urns, swing kettles, dish covers, fire sets, brooms, wooden ware, hat stands, brass, copper and bronze kettles. Housekeepers are invited to attend.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the central salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn. Regular weekly sale, comprising a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, 6 sets furs, &c.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WM. WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., a large quantity of furniture, from families and others, to pay storage and advances; sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, two horses, one sleigh, saddle, bridle, bells, &c. Cash advances made.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 466 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of
HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy.' Popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000, he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

25,000 TO $30,000—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to ability, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORTERS, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

DRY GOODS.

361 BROADWAY, 589

J. T. [illegible]
Is closing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
THIS BRIDAL SET,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

LACE SETS AND LACE DRAPERIES.—
LADIES, IN PREPARING THEIR PARLORS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WILL PLEASE REMEMBER
THAT THEY WILL FIND,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
WILL BE FOUND
THE CHEAPEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PRICES.
Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF OPERA and PARTY CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
310 CANAL-ST. 310.
I have now an elegant display of
Castor Beaver Cloaks, trimmed crochet fringe.
Moscow Beaver Cloaks, very heavy,
At all prices, to suit the strictly economical or most liberal tastes. Ladies, beware of cotton warp cloth. There is no economy in a poor article; the best is the cheapest.
JOHN J. BENSON.

291 KELTY, BROTHERS & LUM, 291
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
291 WINDOW SHADES. 291
291 LACE CURTAINS. 291
291 BROCATELLE CURTAINS 291
291 SATIN DE LAINE CURTAINS. 291
291 UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY 291
SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 50 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER,
CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
What cannot get out of order? Madame DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts cannot get out of order. Madame DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts are made by an entirely new method, without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing, will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. In all respects better than the best, and cheaper than the cheapest. Great reduction in prices at Nos. 375 and 473 Broadway, 320 Canal-st., 258 Bowery, and 119 8th-st.
Good Sewed Skirts, 10 springs, 31 cents; best Steel, 20 springs, $1; 36 springs, $1 25. Children's Skirts in proportion.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS, AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale, in conjunction with my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES CORDS, Tassels and Fringes, Bugle Gimps and Fringes, Velvet Buttons and Ribbons, all colors and widths, Hair Nets in great variety. ELGER'S, No. 582 Broadway, east side, near 13th-st.
N. B.—Alexander's Gloves.

ESKIMOS AND CASTORS SOLD AT LOW prices to close a consignment.
ATHERTON, FAURE & CO.,
Agency of Hilger Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins,
No. 6 College-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY RESPECTABLE BOARD may be obtained in a house pleasantly located uptown, by addressing O. B. T., Box No. 112 Times Office. There are three large and two small rooms, neatly furnished, which may be had at moderate prices, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 320 West 33d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, (without children,) who can bring good references, can be accommodated with a room and bedroom in a strictly private family. Apply to No. 326 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF THREE OR FOUR persons can be accommodated with pleasant furnished rooms in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—FOUR PERSONS OF SOUND MORals and steady habits can be accommodated with good board and lodging in a respectable family upon moderate terms, at No. 17 Bedford-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated at No. 58 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family where there are only a few boarders, at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 34 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow, one block from Columbia, and near to Wall and Fulton Ferries; modern improvements in the house.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, living in a very pleasant location, would let one or two rooms, with partial board; terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and nurse—a quiet, comfortable house for the Winter, with a pleasant family, is desired, and would be permanent if suited; unexceptionable references given; price, including fire and gas, not to exceed $50 per month. Address W. F., Box No. 109 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, by a gentleman and wife, in a strictly private family, in the upper part of the City, west side. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 3,912 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS—A FEW MAY find elegant accommodation in a private family, by applying at No. 4 8th-av., Abingdon-square. Colored help and a good table.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, in a house pleasantly situated, near the New-York Hotel and Brevoort House. Breakfast provided if desired. Address Box No. 646 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO TWO PERSONS with or without board, a pleasant front room on third floor. Dinner at noon. Apply at 50 East 22d-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1857."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the Principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, [illegible] the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON CALIFORNIA,
By A. BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 28th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1865; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 28th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 28, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'ner.
R. F. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

NOTICE.—BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF LICKING COUNTY, OHIO.—To the holders of the Bonds issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company: The Commissioners of said county find it impracticable to pay said Bonds at maturity on the first day of January, 1860. The Legislature of Ohio passed a special act authorizing the County Commissioners to reissue Bonds for sale at par, or renewal, to parties now holding said Bonds. The Commissioners propose to reissue their Bonds as follows, to wit:

Twenty per cent. of the old Bonds, or $10,000, payable on the first day of July, 1860, with interest at 7 per cent.; twenty per cent., or $10,000, payable on the first day of July, 1861, with interest at 7 per cent. payable semi-annually, and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1862; and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1863; and a like sum, with interest, payable as above on the first day of July, 1864. All of said Bonds and the interest that may accrue thereon will be paid in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be placed in the hands of Messrs. STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 Front-st., New-York, for sale or exchange, who are authorized to pay the interest that will be due on the outstanding Bonds on the first day of January, 1860. The Commissioners respectfully say to the parties now holding their Bonds, or to those who may purchase them, that the Bonds to be issued on the first day of January, 1860, will be paid promptly at maturity.

NOTE.—The interest due on the first day of January, 1860, on the Bonds issued by the Trustees of Newark Township, in the said county, to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. STANTON, SHELDON & CO., No. 31 Front-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 2.

The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 28, 1859.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 28th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1860, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 28, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst. at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,363, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,364, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,4[illegible], June 19, '52, [illegible] shares; No. [illegible], Oct. 15, '56, [illegible] shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after Dec. 7, 1859.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund. A. STONE, Jr., President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE Shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company Stock. Apply to JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual rates. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of [illegible], [illegible] County, N. Y., on the [illegible] … [illegible] … Apply to A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Bank, [illegible], N. Y., or at A. ORR, No. 43 Park-row, Times Building, Room No. 3, New-York.

COAL OIL.—CANNEL COAL LANDS FOR SALE.—A tract of 3,000 acres of very superior coal land situated on a tributary of the Kanawha River. The navigation of the streams all the way from the Ohio River to the tract is as uninterrupted and reliable at all times as is the Ohio River. … [illegible] … a seam of CANNEL COAL … [illegible] … BITUMINOUS COAL … [illegible] … For particulars, apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 86 ACRES of good land under a good state of cultivation; buildings good, water fine and plenty. The farm is well adapted for a fine gentleman's country seat … [illegible] … two hours ride of the City by Railroad. For terms, address FARMER, Box No. 129 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 86 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depot. … [illegible] … apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. [illegible] …wich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURniture, together or separately. The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house No. 25 West [illegible]-st., owner being about to return to France. … [illegible] … ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st., or ROBERT MORGAN, No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORange, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park; it is a tract of 350 acres of land divided into building sites of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 46 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements, made by owner for his own use, situated in South Brooklyn; will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for a country seat near the City. Address G. A. G., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington-av., between 32d and 33d sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brown-stone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. E. CRANTO, Randall's Island, foot of [illegible]-st., East River.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with all modern improvements; house [illegible] … [illegible] … Apply on premises, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

TO LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND ON the north side of 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., each lot 25x98; will be leased for a term of 21 years, subject to renewals. A loan may be made to the lessee to assist in building. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND SITUATED on the southeast corner of 2d-av. and [illegible]-st., fronting on 2d-av. The lots are pleasantly located and surrounded by excellent improvements. For terms apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FROM $20,000 TO $30,000 TO BE loaned on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., on good City property. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 20 CATHARINE-st., together with 7 years' unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO BUILDERS—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan on a 100 feet street for sale, situated on 4[illegible]th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs.; a good location for either stores or dwellings; no commissions charged. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third floor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 8th and 7th avs.; price $[illegible]. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on [illegible]-st. and 110th-st. Also lots on 109th and 110th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 11 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 36 and 38 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 21 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE NEW FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 373 West 35th-st. Inquire of JOHN A. KINGSLAND, No. 42 Chambers-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE COTTAGE HOUSE No. 222 West 26th-st., fitted up with every convenience, and in perfect order. Apply to
THOMAS H. JACKSON, No. 529 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 27 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. E. COCKCROFT, 39 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER—TO MANUFACTURERS OF Sewing Machines, Machinery, Jewelry, Gas-fixtures, &c.—To let or lease, with steam power, the large rooms in the first-class five-story and basement fire-proof brick building now erecting upon lots Nos. 45 … [illegible] Greene-st., between Grand and Broome, one block from Broadway and Canal-st., the best and most central location in the City. Each floor has over 5,000 superficial feet, and lighted on all sides. This building is being erected regardless of expense, with every improvement, steam hoists, &c., &c., boilers, in the rear, and when completed will be one of the finest and most complete buildings for manufacturing purposes in this City. Parties who will be making changes, or who may be in want of well lighted rooms with steady power, should make immediate application. Possession about March next. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up stairs, front office, or on the premises. Call and examine.

TO LET—HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st. to let; furniture for sale; rent of house, $[illegible]; furniture nearly new, and made for the house. Address O. A. H., Box No. 112 Times Office.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 86 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 3 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 36 William and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 36 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS IN REAR BUILDING NO. 442 4th-st., being second and third floors of said house. Dimensions 50 by 25 feet. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AN OFFICE FOR A PHYSICIAN, AND furnished rooms, at No. 32 White-st., between Broadway and Elm. Apply to H. N. DRESSLER, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the 5th story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A FACTORY of large dimensions, say 25x100 feet, with steam power, and yard-room attached, located near the North or East River. In the City would be preferred. Address Box No. 287 Post-office, stating size, location and price.

WANTED—IN A LIVELY LOCATION, A STRICTly first-class, extra width, modern built dwelling house, to cost $25,000 and upwards. Address [illegible], care Box No. 3,130 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM, WITH FIRE, ON the west side of the City. State terms. Address E. M., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A STRONG BUILDING FOR MANUfacturing purposes. One with boiler and engine preferred. Address OTTIN, Box No. 211 Times Office.

TO OWNERS OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—I want to lease several tenement houses for a term of years. Apply to J. F. BRUSH, No. 66 Delancey-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and bedding.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to anything in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 460 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SPLENDID MIRrors. To be seen for a few days at No. 75 West 4[illegible]-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES,
MANUFACTURED
AND FOR SALE BY
The Subscribers, under an
Arrangement with the
PATENTEE.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
Office No. 225 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY. On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: [illegible]

For Albany—9 A. M. from 26th-st. Mail train. [illegible]

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. [illegible] The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence with the East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh. [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. [illegible] and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Marsh, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 8 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. [illegible] All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. [illegible] Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. [illegible] Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. [illegible] The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at all the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. [illegible] Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M., Yaphank, [illegible]

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RESULTING from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents frequently employed, can both be expelled from the system by the use of "CHEESMAN." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from [illegible], and from 6 till 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhea and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 430 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided, for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 18mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Prescribed by mail and express also.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of these diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours [illegible], at No. 42 5th-av.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary *derangements of health, whether arising from impaired* Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Sedentary Habits. Sold by all druggists.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 189 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug-store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible], that treats of the evil effects of early abuse [illegible] is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged. Sets repaired, and new sets in [illegible] style. VINCENT W. BAPS, Dentist, [illegible]

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 31 Pine-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.

CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.

DEALERS RECEIVE

75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.

When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.

[illegible], Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND HORSES WANTED.—A [illegible] light carriage, with one or two horses. Any private gentleman wishing to dispose of such will find a purchaser through Box No. 399 Post-office, by sending a full description and price.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE

FOR

CALIFORNIA,

VIA

PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,

the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,

E. H. Peabody, Commander, for Aspinwall direct, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

GOLDEN GATE,

R. L. Whiting, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. Wotton, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $65.

For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $30.—The Anchor Line of Steam Packet Ships

UNITED KINGDOM .... Capt. W. Meiklejohn
JOHN BELL .... Capt. W. Cruickshank

(Late of the celebrated clipper ship *Three Bells,*) are intended to leave New-York and Glasgow on the following dates:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
JOHN BELL...Sat., Dec. 10	JOHN BELL...Sat., Nov. 12
U. KINGDOM...Sat., Dec. 31	U. KINGDOM...Wed., Nov. 30
JOHN BELL...Sat., Jan. 28	JOHN BELL...Wed., Dec. 28

These high-classed, powerful Clyde-built screw steamships are the ONLY LINE DIRECT FOR GLASGOW, and are fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon Cabin...$65 | Forward Cabin...$50 | Steerage...$30

For freight or passage, apply to HANDYSIDES & HENDERSON, Glasgow, on board steamer at Pier No. 37 North River, or to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., New-York,
No. 27 Broad-st., corner of South William-st.

Sterling Exchange for sale on Glasgow, Liverpool or London.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER,	SWITZERLAND,
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHOENIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.

The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Geo.	[illegible]
To Mobile	26 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	[illegible]
To Nashville, Tenn.	28 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	[illegible]
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	[illegible]
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla.	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Notice.—No freight received after 1 o'clock on day of leaving. On and after Dec. 15, no bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship

MOUNT VERNON,

F. C. Smith, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50.

Freight 5 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMship BREMEN, H. Wessels, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,

FOR

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers for

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,

At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. Sidney Crowell,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. Layfield,

will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE *American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's* new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $22; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Brownless, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on those dates.

Passage Money to Nassau $45
Passage Money to Havana 60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER KARNAK for Havana, and Nassau, N. P., are requested to be on board THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Letters for Havana will be received at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green, until 11 o'clock.

E. CUNARD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. Garvin, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst. Fare on either ship $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, Corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—PARTIES WISHing to send presents to their friends in the "Old Country," can have them forwarded with safety and dispatch, through the AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS, No. 71 Broadway. Daguerreotypes, jewelry, money and freight of all kinds forwarded to any part of Europe, by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston.

H. S. LANSING & CO., Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 2d-av., above 16th-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

NO. 23 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. E. BORDEN.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer, and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with aid in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, love affairs, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Mrs. BORDEN succeeds when all others fail.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 36 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 100 East 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction, in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Engineering; Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—Technology—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. Mining and Smelting Sciences—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 213 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 20, Feb. 6 and April 6.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he is prepared to receive pupils in his Laboratory for instruction in Chemistry applied to the arts, Pharmacy, Chemical Analysis and Toxicology.

A. DU BERCEAU, M. D.,

Late of the Laboratories of the University of Paris,
No. 233 9th-av.

MR. SALLIARD, PUPIL OF ZIMMERMAN, First Professor of the Musical Conservatory of Paris, gives Lessons of Singing, Piano, Melodeon, composition and tunes pianos. The Misses SALLIARD, natives of Paris, wish situations in a school, as French, Piano and Melodeon teachers, or in a private family. Address them at their residence, No. 66 6th-av., New-York.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 1236 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information apply as above to F. MARTINELLI.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—LADIES AND gentlemen wishing to learn the above languages in private lessons are respectfully requested to apply to the undersigned, established in this City since 1852.

E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE.—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24. TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instructions upon the piano-forte and singing would be considered sufficient compensation. Address V., Box No. 147 Times Office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY, THOROughly competent, who would be willing to give instructions one or two hours each day on the piano and in French, as compensation for a pleasant and agreeable home in the country, can hear of such a situation by addressing W. S. W., New-York Post-office, stating when and where an interview may be had. First-class references given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach the junior classes in a school, or as governess in a family where the children are under twelve. Apply or address, till next Saturday, at the Brown House, Kent-av., Brooklyn, one door from Myrtle-av., south-east corner.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM PARIS, WELL educated, wishes to make an engagement as *Dame de Compagnie,* or to teach the French language in a ladies' Institute, or in a private family; no objection to go out of town. Address L. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.

Quarter commences from first lesson taken.

Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.

Private, family, or school classes attended.

Circulars at either Academy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinance shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.

R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

Andrew H. Green, Comptroller of the Central Park.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

Office Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be added on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were handed to the Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-payers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM E. BOORAEM, Plaintiff, against DAVID G. STYSON, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 John-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents, with interest from the 5th day of October, 1859, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Nov. 3, 1859.

E. A. DOOLITTLE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

n11-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY CASAMAJOR, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 78 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1859.

PAUL CASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.

je3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 62 West Thirty-[illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 6, 1859.

s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS DEDICATED TO COMEDY,

MUSIC, AND THE BALLET.

By

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9,

FOURTH NIGHT

OF

A NEW PLAY,

IN FIVE ACTS,

BY

DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,

The author of many popular Dramatic Works.

NEW SCENERY,

APPROPRIATE COSTUMES.

Mr. BOURCICAULT, as Wah-no-tee, a Lepan Indian Chief.

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Zoe, the Octoroon.

Mr. JEFFERSON as Salem Scudder, the Yankee overseer.

Mr. JOHNSTON as McClosky, the "piece of Connecticut hardware."

Mr. JAMIESON (his first appearance in New-York for many years) as Pete, the Old Slave.

Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as George Peyton.

Mr. G. HOLLAND as Sunnyside, the Planter.

Mr. PEARSON as Ratts, mate of the Magnolia steamer.

Mrs. ALLEN as Dora Sunnyside, a Southern belle.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1859,

Will be produced

A new play, in five acts,

illustrative of

AMERICAN CHARACTER,

AMERICAN SCENES,

AND

SOUTHERN HOMES,

Called

THE OCTOROON;

Or,

LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

The scene is laid in the Delta of the Mississippi River, on the plantation of Terrebonne, belonging to Madam Peyton, widow of the late Judge.

The time—The present Winter.

N. B.—The Octoroon is a Southern name, given to the "eighth blood"—being the child of a quadroon by a white.

CHARACTERS.

Mrs. Peyton, of Terrebonne Plantation, in the Attakapas, widow of the late Judge Peyton .... Mrs. Blake
George Peyton, her nephew, educated in Europe, and just returned home .... Mr. A. H. Davenport
Jacob McClosky, formerly overseer of Terrebonne, but now owner of one-half of the estate .... Mr. T. B. Johnston
Salem Scudder, a Yankee from Massachusetts, now overseer of Terrebonne, great on improvements and inventions, once a photographic operator, and been a little of everything generally .... Mr. J. Jefferson
Pete, an "ole uncle," once the late Judge's body servant, but now "too ole to work, sa" .... Mr. G. Jamieson
(His first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Zoe, an Octoroon girl, free, the natural child of the late Judge by a Quadroon slave .... Miss Agnes Robertson
Sunnyside, a planter, neighbor and old friend of the Peytons .... Mr. G. Holland
Dora Sunnyside, his only daughter and heiress, a Southern Belle .... Mrs. J. H. Allen
Lafourche, a rich Planter .... Mr. Stoddart
Wah-no-tee, an Indian Chief of the Lepan tribe .... Mr. D. Bourcicault
Paul, a yellow boy, a favorite of the late Judge's, and so allowed to do much as he likes .... Miss Burke
Ratts, Mate of the Magnolia steamer .... Mr. H. Pearson
Col. Poindexter, an Auctioneer and slave-salesman .... Mr. Russell
Jules Thibodeaux, a young Creole Planter .... Miss H. Secor
Caillou, an Overseer .... Mr. Peck
Jackson, a Planter .... Mr. Tree
Claiborne, the auctioneer's clerk .... Mr. Ponisi
Grace, a yellow girl, a slave .... Miss Gimber
Solon, a grief boy-slave .... Mr. Styles
Dido, the cook, a slave .... Mrs. Dunn
Mrs. Claiborne .... Miss Clinton
Minnie, the quadroon slave .... Miss Walters
Planters, slaves, deck-hands and ladies.

THE ARGUMENT OF THE PLAY.

Nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice.—Shaks.

Tros, Tyriusve, mihi nullo discrimine agetur.—Virgil.

SCENE OF THE FIRST ACT.

THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.

A Southern home under a Southern sun—The little darkies, "dem's was dan Skeeters"—Pete, the old servant—George Peyton just arrived home—A Paris lion in a canebrake—Madam Peyton and the patriarchal home—The good old judge—Salem Scudder's description of Zoe, the Octoroon—The two overseers—A confession—The strange relation and affection existing between Madam Peyton and her husband's natural daughter—Plantation life—Southern waste and Northern thrift—Zoe, the Octoroon—The arrival of Sunnyside and Dora—Dora Sunnyside a portrait—George cannot understand the social position of Zoe—McClosky arrives—The hard customer—Paul the yellow boy, and Wah-no-tee the Indian hunter—The strange affection between the savage and the boy slave, companions in the swamp hunt—Paul and the Indian start across the Red Cedar Swamp for the United States mail—Border United States mail delivery—The foreclosure on Terrebonne—The plantation to be sold—The last hope of recovering the estate—The Judge's desk—McClosky's love for the Octoroon—"I cannot marry you, but I can make you mistress of the richest estate in Louisiana"—The two overseers review the state of things—The live oak and the creeper—Two live Yankees or diamond cut diamond—Scudder's confession of his love for Zoe—McClosky discovers the free papers of Zoe—The judgment—The dark hope—The resolve.

ACT THE SECOND.

THE LANDING ON THE ATCHAFALAYA.

THE LUMBER SHED.

Scudder returns to his old trade and takes a photograph—Paul wants his picture took—Pete brings terrible news—Zoe confirms it—George's declaration of his love—"He does not know what I am"—The "eighth blood"—McClosky's resolve—Wah-no-tee and Paul—The apparatus at work—The daguerreotype portrait—Paul takes his own likeness, assisted by the Indian—The Savage's fear for the machine—Thinks it a deadly weapon—Paul sits for his portrait—The attack—The murder—The letter and the flight—"Terrebonne will be sold and Zoe will be mine"—The revenge of the Indian and his grief for Paul.

ACT THE THIRD.

THE PARLOR AND HALL AT TERREBONNE.

Preparations for the sale—McClosky claims the pound *of flesh—The slaves are to be sold—Pete on the stump—* His address to his "culluré bruddors"—Darkie enthusiasm. THE SLAVE SALE.

Ratts, the mate of the Magnolia—Grace, the yellow girl, and her children—"Buy me, mas'r?"—Pete on the stand; his indignation at going cheap. No. 4—The Octoroon girl Zoe—Consternation of the slaves—McClosky bids—The assault by George—Bowie-knives and revolvers—Dora's revenge on Zoe, who has taken away her lover—The sale of the Octoroon.

ACT THE FOURTH.

THE BOILER DECK OF THE MAGNOLIA.

THE LANDING AND THE WOODPILE.

Roll on the cotton bales—Take her guards under—She is freighted down into the solid mud, and can't float—No matter, "Wood up; hang on to the safety-valve; she'll crawl off on her paddles"—Alarm!—the Indian comes—Wah-no-tee, the murderer of Paul—Seizure of the savage—Popular fury—Lynch him! Lynch him!—Scudder protects him—Paul's grave discovered, and the missing mail-bags brought to light—Evidence strong.

THE LYNCH TRIAL.

Counselor Scudder defends the Indian—Scudder on Lynch—A new witness arrives very unexpectedly—An alteration of the entertainments for that evening—Scudder on McClosky—Improved and corrected edition—McClosky in a fix—The verdict and the seizure of the Prisoner—McClosky's escape.

THE SHED ON FIRE.

Cut the ropes—Back her out—Clear away—The criminal away—His Indian destiny pursues him.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA BY FIRE.

The vessel swings in the stream a prey to the flames.

ACT THE FIFTH.

SCENE FIRST—THE NEGRO QUARTER—NIGHT.

Zoe seeks her old nurse, Dido—the old Obi Doctress—*The drink that cures the red fever—The night after the* sale—Life is so beautiful to one so young.

SCENE SECOND—THE CANE BRAKE—SUNRISE.

McClosky out of danger—His flight through the swamps—His escape—The dusky shadow of death behind him—The Indian on the war-path—The pursuit—The human bloodhound.

SCENE THIRD—THE RED CEDAR SWAMP.

Scudder and Pete on their road home—The Alarm— What's that in the bushes, "a bar or a runaway nigger"—The man-hunt—The wolf run down at last—The Indian and his victim—Save me from the scalping-knife of the savage—Judge Scudder's revision of the Lynch verdict—His decision—Pete's petition—Scudder relents—His protection of the white man.

SCENE FOURTH, AND LAST.

The parlor at Terrebonne again—Zoe's adieu to her home before she leaves it for the house of her new master—The glass of water—The arrival of Scudder—The joyful news—Pete in a bad way—Zoe's freedom—Free at last.

THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.

THE VISION AT THE LANDING.

LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.

McClosky appeals to the highest tribunal—The last that was seen of the Indian Wah-no-tee.

During the Winter season, the doors will open at 6 P. M. The entertainments commence at 7.

Families bringing children are informed that the entertainments always conclude before 10½ o'clock. This rule will only be departed from under particular circumstances, and this departure will be notified in the bills.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

GEO. CHRISTY'S

MINSTRELS.

Geo. Christy .... Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley .... Business Manager
S. C. Campbell .... Musical Director

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, and EVERY EVENING during the week, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ECHO BAND; or, DAMON OF THE WOODS.

GRAND BURLESQUE CONCERT A LA MUSARD.

THE DISAPPOINTED LOVER.

ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.

AFRICAN QUARRELS, &c., &c.

Concluding with, first time here, Geo. Christy's very *laughable farce called the*

FUGITIVES.

Characters by the company.

NEW SONGS, ACTS AND FEATURES.

For full particulars see programme.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cts.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

AT PALACE GARDEN,

14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.

THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.

Admission 25 cents; children under nine 15 cents.

Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock.

THIRD WEEK OF THE

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

This unique establishment contains all that is RARE AND CURIOUS in the animal world.

Among the prominent features may be found Hannibal

THE MAMMOTH OF THE WORLD,

securely bound in large chain cables, &c.

PROF. LONGWORTHY,

entering the dens of

FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS.

That wonderfully educated pony,

BLACK DIAMOND.

Also, the

Pony Prince and monkey Jocko will be introduced

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at [illegible] Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

and every evening till further notice.

UNMISTAKABLE

AND

JOYOUS SUCCESS

of the

NEW COMEDY,

By Stirling Coyne, in three acts, most enthusiastically received in London, having had a career of many months' representation, called

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Mr. Felix Featherly .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook .... Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots .... Mr. Walcot
Condunas .... Mr. Oliver
Gardener .... Mr. Baker
Trap .... Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots .... Miss Floyd
Fanny .... Miss Tree
Cook .... Miss Carman

The Orchestra under the direction of R. STOEPEL.

To conclude with (first time in America) a farce called

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,

In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Miss Floyd, Miss Henriques, Mrs. Walcot, Miss Tree, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Carman, and Miss Wright, appear.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,)

THE NEW COMEDY,

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

To conclude with (second time)

TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

Notice.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced

A DRAMA,

FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTERS, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.

A NEW BURLESQUE

OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.

Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Notice.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT

LAST NIGHT

OF

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

THE WIFE'S SECRET.

TO-NIGHT,

Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled

THE WIFE'S SECRET,

with the following excellent cast:

Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service .... Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier .... H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward .... J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop .... C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Parliamentary service .... Levick
Harry, a courier .... Jeffries
Richard, Robert, James { servants to Sir Walter } .... Henry, Evans, Mumford
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn .... Miss Macarthy
Maud .... Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott .... Laura Keene

To conclude with the admired farce of

THE BONNIE FISH WIFE.

In which Messrs. Burnett, Peters, Levick and Miss Macarthy will appear.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1859,

THE

BENEFIT

OF

MR. MARK SMITH

Will take place, on which occasion an attractive entertainment will be presented. Box-Book now open.

Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¼.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.

John Tryon .... Manager

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF THE HORSE PIECES!

GREAT SUCCESS OF BUCK BISON!

MLLE LOUISE WELLS' TROUPE,

PERMANENTLY ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON!

THIS EVENING will be presented a repetition of the brilliant programme of the week—Circus and Theatre.

On MONDAY, DICK TURPIN, the Highwayman; introducing the sublime steed, "Bonny Black Bess."

Performances Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Fox and Lingard .... Proprietors

THIS EVENING, Dec. 9,

The performance will commence with

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

To be succeeded by

CATCHING A GOVERNOR,

and *KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR,

NOW OPEN,

DAY AND EVENING,

at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.

For the Benefit of the CHARITIES dependent on the INSTITUTION OF MERCY in this City.

It presents a

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

RICH FANCY ARTICLES

and RARE WORKS OF ART.

Among which will be found

AN ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE,

WRITTEN IN THE 13TH CENTURY,

600 YEARS OLD.

Also,

A SPLENDID BOOK OF VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS of celebrated Kings, Queens, Philosophers, Statesmen and Writers, including interesting original letters of George Washington, and other Presidents of the United States, of Washington Irving, Robert Fulton, William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, Sir Walter Scott, Charles Dickens, Herschel, Humboldt, Bonaparte, Charles Carroll, Alexander Hamilton, &c., &c., &c.

The letter of Washington Irving, in this collection, was written expressly for this Fair but a few days before his lamented death. That of Edward Everett was also written for same charitable object. There are two letters in the collection from Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces during our Revolutionary War, of real historical value. The collection at the Fair is the most rare and extensive in the United States. The other

VALUABLE AND SPLENDID

ARTICLES,

AND MAGNIFICENT AND RARE

CURIOSITIES,

INCLUDING PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Will well repay a visit.

The thrilling tones of the

ORCHESTRA,

Under the direction of the well-known

LEADER,

HARVEY B. DODWORTH,

shed an enchantment over the scene.

The Refreshment Department

is beautifully fitted up.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF

Mr. SAM COWELL,

THE

RENOWNED MUSICAL COMEDIAN,

In his laughable and delightful characters. Concerts will be given every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING, at the

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. COWELL appears in

SIX CHARACTERS EVERY EVENING.

Tickets, 50 cents: to be obtained at the box-office from 9 to 4, and at the principal music stores.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."

MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 28 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.

Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single;" and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, (except Thursday evening,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. *The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss* F. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 *cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.*

J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

No. 444 Broadway.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

To conclude with S. BLEEKER'S Comic Piece of P. P. P. P.

in which Messrs. EPH. HORN, J. H. BUDWORTH, and M. LEWIS will appear.

CHAS. WHITE and NED DAVIS in new special acts.

Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

CROWDED EVERY EVENING.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.

At Lower Hall, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

Those who wish to make this delightful

TOUR OF ITALY

MUST NOT DELAY.

COME EARLY.

BRING YOUR OPERA GLASSES.

Exhibitions every evening at 7½ o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.

Tickets 25 cents. Children 12 cents.

"PARISINA."

This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the

"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"

Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,

NO. 548 BROADWAY.

Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.

"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."

Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings.

Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

SENOR OLIVEIRA,

SENOR OLIVEIRA,

THE GREAT VIOLINIST,

THE GREAT VIOLINIST,

HAS ARRIVED.

HAS ARRIVED.

He will soon have the honor of making his début before the American public. Letters for Senor OLIVEIRA may be addressed to Box No. 1,219 Post-Office.

PALMER'S STATUE,

THE WHITE CAPTIVE,

On Exhibition at

SCHAUS' GALLERY,

No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION,

From Tropical Africa, the only specimens of the

GORILLA

in this country. Open, day and evening, at No. 659 Broadway, just below Bleecker-st.

Admission 25 cents.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 239th Anniversary of the Landing of the *Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House on* THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and of the Astor House. The 54th Annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock, noon.

N. B.—New members will be received.

E. P. HURLBURT, Secretary.

GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.

[illegible]

BALL

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED [illegible]

[illegible] Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 28th December.

The SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, of 50 pieces, C. NOLL, Leader, has been engaged for this occasion.

The preparations for this Ball are being made on an extensive scale, and the display will be of [illegible] nature.

Tickets admitting One Gentleman and Two Ladies, $5. Extra Ladies' Ticket, $1.

To be had at

D. SICKELS', Am. Masonic Agency, No. 432 Broadway.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, G. Sec. G. Lodge, at [illegible] Hall.

ROBT. MACOY, No. 29 Beekman-st.

M. J. DRUMMOND, No. 142 Chatham-st.

G. A. BARNEY, No. 42 Hudson-st.

G. F. McCLENACHAN, No. 5 City Hall.

G. F. NEWTON, No. 1 Maiden-lane, Howard Hotel, and No. 717 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

J. H. H. WARD, Office of Tax Receiver.

ANDRES CASSARD, No. 22 Amity and No. [illegible]

ED. EDDY, Niblo's Theatre.

W. HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

THIRD SEASON, 1859-60.

SECOND CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10,

AT THE ATHENÆUM.

Mme. JOHANNSEN, Soprano.

Signor CENTEMERI, Baritone.

From the La Scala Theatre and the Conservatory of Milan.

Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, Cornet-a-Piston.

And the full orchestra of the Society.

Under the direction of

Mr. T. EISFELD, Conductor, Mr. J. NOLL, Leader.

Tickets to non-subscribers one dollar each, to be obtained at the usual places.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S SECOND AND LAST LYRIC RECITAL.

(POETRY AND MUSIC.)

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, at GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 Broadway. Tickets to be obtained at the music-stores of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; J. Schuberth, No. 20 Spring-st.

PICTURE GALLERY.

FREE ADMISSION.

Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the [illegible] establishment of M. F. WHITLOCK, No. [illegible] opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK OF startling success of the new legendary and historical drama, THE BOOK OF DEVILS will be repeated FRIDAY, Dec. 9, in the EVENING, as the [illegible] divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX. AFTERNOON at 3, the comedy of the HONEYMOON. Now to be seen here, a collection of ENORMOUS SERPENTS, alive, and 40 baby [illegible], just hatched, besides a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 15 cents extra.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT—Hope Chapel, Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

NO PERFORMANCE.

In consequence of Mrs. DRAYTON being attacked by a violent cold, these popular entertainments must be suspended for a day or two.

Notice will be given of the next performance.

FAIR—OF THE ISAAC T. HOPPER HOME FOR discharged Female Prisoners, will open on THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and continue on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 600 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL LECTURE.—BY SPECIAL REquest of the New-York Caledonian Club, Gen. JOHN MASON will deliver a lecture on the History of *Scotland, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVEN-* ING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. The members of the Caledonian Club will attend in full Highland dress, accompanied by their pipers. Tickets, 25 cents; can be had from members of the Club, at the office of the *Scottish American Journal,* and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Committee of Arrangements: Chieftain D. McLELLAN, Chieftain R. McNIE, Clansman GEO. GILLULY.

LECTURES ON CALIFORNIA.—IN THE great hall of the Cooper Institute on the Evenings of the 9th, 13th and 16th inst., Hon. SAMUEL B. [illegible] will Lecture on California. The first or second Lecture will be devoted exclusively to the THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO—the most absorbing history of modern times. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR [illegible]—*The Philosophy of Liberty,* on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, in the Lecture Room of Christ Church, [illegible] 5th-av. and 35th-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Mission School of Christ Church. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,

Wareroom No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

ESTABLISHED IN 1834,

Manufacturer of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,

Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,

near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN

GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRUNG GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as L. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN (Ed. of the Musical Review), U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

"The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, [illegible] Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HAINES BROTHERS

PIANO FORTES

For sale low at their new warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.—Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $225 and [illegible]. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES —Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and in the required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Offices, No. [illegible] Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. [illegible]

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—SUPERIOR-TONED new scale pianos in elegant rosewood cases, at [illegible] $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Second-hand pianos at $50, $75, $90, $125. One rosewood "Chickering" $125. One rosewood "Chickering," 7-octave, $175. For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, corner of [illegible] st. and 4th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT.—Rent applied if purchased, or sold on monthly payments. Hallet & Cumston's celebrated parlor grand and square Pianos; improved New-York Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a [illegible] assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SPLENDID SEVEN-octave rosewood piano, with all the latest improvements, made by one of the best makers, in perfect order and fully warranted, worth $400, will be sold very *cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 341 4th-st.*

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale at great reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. [illegible] *Broadway.* HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER," Acknowledged as the finest work of this master in the United States.

"THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH,"

HAYS' chef d'oeuvre. Also works by other high-class artists.

From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square. Room No. [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE JEWS HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1859.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN THE meeting-room of the Greene-st. Synagogue, on the 11th day of December next, for three Directors, in place of [illegible], to serve for four years from the 15th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, [illegible] and Joseph Nathan, whose term of office will expire on that day. The polls will be opened at [illegible] A. M., *and close at 12 M.*

SAML. A. LEWIS, Secretary.

THE MANAGERS OF "THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF COLORED ORPHANS" will hold their Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting, for the Election of Managers, at the Asylum on 5th-av., between 43d and 44th sts., on MONDAY, the 12th inst., from 12 to 12½ o'clock.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SOUTH.

GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION IN BOSTON.

Speech of Edward Everett.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The Union meeting at Faneuil Hall to-day was presided over by ex-Gov. LINCOLN, assisted by [illegible] four ex-Governors of the State and six Secretaries. The principal [illegible] in the State were represented in the organization. The hall was packed in every part and many hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN, of the Old South Church, invoked the Divine blessing on the nation, the State and the audience assembled. The President—ex-Gov. LINCOLN—made the opening address, in which he briefly alluded to the events which seemed to call for the present demonstration.

Ten resolutions were then read, the third of which [illegible]:

Resolved, That we look with indignation and abhorrence upon the recent invasion of the Commonwealth of Virginia; that however narrow or however comprehensive was the iniquitous scheme, in its instruments or its execution, it was an undisguised assault upon the peace and welfare of the whole country; that we deeply sympathize with the people of Virginia in the trying scenes which they have been called to pass through, and proffer them and their civil authorities, and those of the Federal Government, our unfailing countenance and support in the maintenance of the laws of the land and the public peace.

The sixth resolution reads:

Resolved, That the unchangeable Union of these States is indispensable to the prosperity and glory of each and of all, and even to our continued existence as a civilized and enlightened nation; and that in union with our patriotic brethren throughout the Union, we solemnly pledge ourselves to uphold it with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

The seventh resolution declares fealty to the Constitution, and that we will faithfully and unreservedly carry out all its obligations and requirements.

The eighth resolution declares that we will discountenance everything tending to produce alienation of feeling between the North and South.

The ninth resolution denounces the apologists for the late raid upon Virginia, and holds as guilty, before God and the country, those who induced it.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who was hailed with every demonstration of respect and enthusiasm, was now introduced, and he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In rising to address you on this important occasion, indulge me in a few words of personal explanation. I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes I should not have been here. When compelled, by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of the people of the North and South, to that great name and precious memory which is left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because, between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand. I think I do a little good,—I try to,—in my waning years, in augmenting the funds of the charitable institutions,—commemorating from time to time the honored dead and the great events of past days, and chiefly in my humble efforts to rescue from desecration and the vicissitudes of private property the home and the grave of WASHINGTON. These, Sir, seem to me to be innocent and appropriate occupations for the decline of life. I am more than contented with the favor with which these, my humble labors, are regarded by the great majority of my countrymen; and knowing by experience how unsatisfying in the enjoyment are the brightest prizes of political ambition, I gladly resign the pursuit of them to younger men.

But, Sir, the North and the South, including the Northwest and Southwest, have become fiercely, bitterly arrayed against each other. There is no place left in public life for those who love them both. The war of words—of the Press, of the platform, of the State Legislatures, and, must I add, the pulpit?—has been pushed to a point of exasperation, which, on the slightest untoward accident, may rush to the bloody arbitrament of the sword. The great ancient master of political science (Aristotle) tells us, that though revolutions do not take place *for* small causes, they do *from* small causes. He means, sir, that when the minds of the community have become hopelessly embittered and exasperated by long-continued irritation, the slightest occurrence will bring on the catastrophe.

Now, Sir, it seems to me that we have reached a state of things which requires all good men and good patriots to forego for a time all mere party projects and calculations, and to abandon all ordinary political issues; which calls, in a word, upon all who love the country and cherish the Union, and desire the continuance of those blessings which we have till lately enjoyed under the Constitution transmitted to us by our Fathers, and which I regard as the noblest work of political wisdom ever achieved,—to meet as one man and take counsel for its preservation. It is this feeling that has brought me here to-day.

It will probably be said, Sir, that those who entertain views like these exaggerate the gravity of the crisis. I wish I could think so. But I fear it is not we who exaggerate, but those who differ from us, that greatly—and soon, I fear it will be, fatally—underrate the ominous signs of the times. I fear, Sir, that they are greatly misled by the one-sided views exclusively presented by the party Press, and those who rely upon the party Press exclusively for their information, and that they are dangerously ignorant of the state of opinion and feeling in the other great section of the country. I greatly fear that the mass of the community, long accustomed to treat all alarm for the stability of the Union as groundless, all professed anxiety for its preservation as insincere, or, if sincere, the result of nervous timidity, have [illegible] themselves to measure the extent and the urgency of the existing danger. It is my own deliberate conviction, formed from some opportunities of personal observation, and from friendly correspondence with other parts of the country (though I carry on none of a political nature), that we are on the very verge of a convulsion, which will shake the Union to its foundation; and that a few more steps forward, in the direction in which affairs have moved for a few years past, will bring us to the catastrophe.

I have heard it urged on former occasions of public alarm, that it must be groundless, because business goes on as usual—and the theatres are open, and stocks keep up. Sir, these appearances may all be delusive. The great social machine moves with a momentum that cannot be suddenly checked. The ordinary operations of business went on in France, in the revolution of 1789, till the annihilation of the circulating medium put a stop to everything that required its use. The theatres and all the other places of public amusement were crowded to overflowing in the reign of terror. The French stocks never stood better than they did in Paris on the 21st of February, 1848. On the 24th of that month LOUIS PHILIPPE was flying in disguise from his capital; the Tuileries were sacked, and the oldest monarchy in Europe had ceased to exist.

I hold it to be time then, Sir, as I have said, for good men and good patriots, casting aside all mere party considerations, and postponing at least all ordinary political issues, to pause; to look steadily in the face the condition of things to which we are approaching; and to ask their own consciences whether they can do nothing to avert the crisis, and bring about a happier and better state of things. I do not ask them to search the past for topics of reproach or recrimination on men or parties. We have had enough of that, and it has contributed materially to bring about our present perilous condition. In all countries where speech and the Press are free, especially those countries which by controlling natural causes fall into two great sections, each possessing independent local legislatures and centres of opinion and influence, there will in the lapse of time unavoidably be action and reaction of word and deed. Violence of speech or of act, on the one side, will unavoidably produce violence of speech and act on the other. Each new grievance is alternately cause and effect—and if, before resorting to healing counsels, we are determined to run over the dreary catalogue, to see who was earliest or who has been most to blame, we engage in a controversy in which there is no arbiter, and of which there can be no solution.

But without reviving the angry or sorrowful memories of the past, let me, in all friendliness, ask the question, what has either section to gain by a dissolution of the Union, with reference to that terrible question which threatens to destroy it. I ask patriotic men in both sections to run over in their minds the subjects of complaint which they have, or think they have, in the existing state of things, and then ask themselves dispassionately, whether anything is to be gained, anything to be hoped, by pushing the present controversy to that fatal bourne from which, as from death, there is no return? Will the South gain any greater stability for her social system, any further advance into the vacant public Territories? Will the North have effected any one object, which her sons, of any shade of opinion, extreme or moderate, [illegible] desirable; on the contrary, will not every [illegible] be [illegible] confirmed and aggravated? If this view of the subject be correct, what can be more [illegible] more suicidal—than to allow these deplorable discussions to result in a revolution, which will [illegible] the great sections of the country in a worse condition than it finds them with reference to the very [illegible] by which they allow themselves to be impelled to the dreadful consummation.

But I shall be told, perhaps, that all this is imaginary; that the alarm of the South is factitious, or, rather, a groundless panic, for which there is no substantial cause—a subject for ridicule rather than serious anxiety. But I see no signs of panic in Virginia, except for a few hours at Harper's Ferry, when in the confusion of the first surprise, and in profound ignorance of the extent of the danger, the community was for a short time paralyzed. I am not sure that a town of four or five hundred families in this region, invaded at midnight by a resolute band of twenty men, entering the houses of influential citizens, and hurrying them from their beds to a stronghold previously occupied, and there holding them as hostages,—but because, Sir, the consequent panic would not be created till the extent of the danger was measured. Besides, Sir, if the panic had been much more extensive than it was, the panics of great and brave communities are no trifles. BURKE said he could not frame an indictment against a whole people; it seems to me equally in bad taste at least to try to point a sneer at a State like Virginia. The French are reputed a gallant and warlike people; but the letters from the late of war tell us that even after the great victory of Solferino, a handful of Austrians, straggling into a village, put a corps of the French army—thousands strong—to flight. A hundred and fifty men overturned the French monarchy, on the occasion to which I have already alluded, in 1848. When the circumstances of the case are taken into consideration, I suspect it will be agreed that any other community in the country, similarly situated, would have been affected in the same way. A conflict of such an unprecedented character, in which twelve or fourteen persons on the two sides are shot down, in the course of a few hours, appears to me an event at which levity ought to stand rebuked, and a solemn chill to fall upon every right-thinking man.

I fear, Sir, from the tone of some the public of journals, that we have not made this case our own. Suppose a party of desperate, misguided men, under a resolved and fearless leader, had been organized in Virginia, to come and establish themselves by stealth in Springfield in this State, intending there, after possessing themselves at the unguarded hour of midnight of the National Armory, to take advantage of some local cause of disaffection, (which led to a very deplorable occurrence in this vicinity a few years ago,) to stir up a social revolution; that pikes and rifles to arm twenty-five hundred men had been procured by funds raised by extensive subscriptions throughout the South—that at the dead of a Sunday night, the work of destruction had begun, by shooting down an unarmed man, who had refused to join the invading force; that citizens of the first standing were seized and imprisoned—three or four others killed; and when on the entire failure of the conspiracy, its leader had been tried,—ably defended by counsel from his own part of the country, convicted and executed, that throughout Virginia which sent him forth on his fatal errand, and the South generally, funeral bells should be tolled, meetings of sympathy held, as at the death of some great benefactor, and the person who had plotted to put a pike or a rifle in the hands of twenty-five hundred men, to be used against their fellows, inhabitants of the same town, inmates of the same houses; with an ulterior intention and purpose of wrapping the whole community in a civil war of the deadliest and bloodiest type in *which a man's foes should be those of his own household*; suppose, I say, that the person who planned and plotted this, and with his own hand or that of his associates acting by his command, had taken the lives of several fellow-beings should be extolled, cannonized, placed on a level with the great heroes of humanity, nay, assimilated to the Saviour of mankind; and all this not the effect of a solitary individual impulse, but the ripe fruit of a systematic agitation pursued in the South, unrebuked *for years*! What, Sir, should we feel, think, say under such a state of things? Should we weigh every phrase of indignant remonstrance with critical accuracy, and divide our murmurs with nice discrimination among those whom we might believe, however unjustly, to be directly or indirectly concerned in the murderous aggression.

Mr. Chairman, those who look upon the existing excitement at the South as factitious or extravagant have, I fear, formed a very inadequate idea of the nature of such an attempt as that which was made at Harper's Ferry was intended to be, and would have been, had it proved successful. It is to want of reflection on this point that we must ascribe the fact that any civilized man, in his right mind, and still more any man of intelligence and moral discernment in other respects, can be found to approve and sympathize with it. I am sure, if such persons will bring home to their minds, in any distinct conception, the real nature of the undertaking, they would be themselves amazed that they had ever given it their sympathy. It appears, from his own statements and those of his deluded associates, of his biographer, of his wretched wife, that the unhappy man who has just paid the forfeit of his life had for years meditated a general insurrection in the Southern States; that he thought the time had now come to affect it; that the slaves were ready to rise, and the non-slaveholding whites to join them; and both united were ready to form a new Commonwealth, of which the Constitution was organized, and the officers chosen. With this wild, but thoroughly matured plan, he provides weapons for those on whose rising he calculated at Harper's Ferry; he seizes the national arsenal, where there was a supply of arms for a hundred thousand men, and he intended, if unable to maintain himself at once in the open country, to retreat to the mountains, and from their fastnesses, harrass, paralyze, and finally revolutionize the South. To talk of the pikes and rifles not being intended for offensive purposes is simply absurd. The first act almost of the party was to shoot down a free colored man, whom they were attempting to impress, and who fled from them. One might as well say that the rifled ordnance of LOUIS NAPOLEON was intended only for self-defence, to be used in case the Austrians should undertake to arrest his march.

No, Sir, it was an attempt to do on a vast scale what was done in St. Domingo in 1791, where the colored population was about equal to that of Virginia; and if any one would form a distinct idea what such an operation is, let him see it—not as a matter of vague conception—a crude project—in the mind of a heated fanatic, but as it stands in the sober pages of history, that record the revolt in that island; the midnight burnings, the wholesale massacres, the merciless torture, the abominations not to be named by Christian lips in the hearing of Christian ears,—some of which, too unutterably atrocious for the English language, are of necessity veiled in the obscurity of the Latin tongue. Allow me to read you a few sentences from the historian of these events:

"In the town itself, the general belief for some time was, that the revolt was by no means an extensive one, but a sudden and partial insurrection only. The largest sugar plantation on the plain was that of Mons. GALLIFET, situated about eight miles from the town, the negroes belonging to which had always been treated with such kindness and liberality, and possessed so many advantages, that it became a proverbial expression among the lower white people, in speaking of any man's good fortune, to say, *il est heureux comme un negre de Gallifet* (he is as happy as one of M. GALLIFET's negroes.) M. ODELUC, an attorney, or agent, for this plantation, was a member of the General Assembly, and being fully persuaded that the negroes belonging to it would remain firm in their obedience, determined to repair thither to encourage them in opposing the insurgents; to which end he desired the assistance of a few soldiers from the town-guard, which was granted him. He proceeded accordingly, but on approaching the estate, to his surprise, he found all the negroes in arms on the side of the rebels, and, horrid to tell, *their standard was the body of a white infant, which they had recently impaled on a stake!* Mr. ODELUC had advanced too far to retreat undiscovered, and both he and a friend who had accompanied him with most of the soldiers, were killed without mercy. Two or three only of the patrol escaped by flight, and conveyed the dreadful tidings to the inhabitants of the town.

By this time, all or most of the white persons who had been found on the several plantations, being massacred or forced to seek their safety in flight, the ruffians exchanged the sword for the torch. The buildings and cane-fields were everywhere set on fire; and the conflagrations, which were visible from the town, in a thousand different quarters, furnished a prospect more shocking, and reflections more dismal, than fancy can paint, or the powers of man describe."

Such, Sir, as a matter of history, is a servile insurrection. Now let us take a glance at the state of things in the Southern States, co-members as they are with us in the great Republican Confederacy. Let us consider over what sort of a population it is, that some persons among us think it only right and commendable, but in the highest degree heroic, saint-like, god-like, to extend the awful calamity, which turned St. Domingo into a heap of bloody ashes in 1791. There are between three and four millions of the colored race scattered through the Southern and Southwestern States, in small groups, in cities, towns, villages, and in larger bodies on isolated plantations; in the house, the factory, and the field; mingled together with the dominant race in the various pursuits of life; the latter amounting in the aggregate to eight or nine millions, if I rightly recollect the numbers. Upon this community, thus composed, it was the design of BROWN to let loose the hell-hounds of a servile insurrection, and to bring on a struggle which for magnitude, atrocity and horror would have stood alone in the history of the world. And these eight or nine millions, against whom this frightful war was levied, are our fellow-citizens, entitled with us to the protection of that compact of Government, which recognizes their relation to the colored race,—a compact which every sworn officer of the Union or of the States is bound by his oath to support! Among them, Sir, is a fair proportion of men and women of education and culture—of moral and religious lives and characters—virtuous fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, persons who would adorn any station of society in any country—men who read the same Bible that we do, and in the name of the same master kneel at the throne of the same God—forming a class of men from which have gone forth some of the greatest and purest characters which adorn our history—WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, MARSHALL. These are the men, the women, for whose bosoms pikes and rifles are manufactured in New-England, to be placed in the hands of an ignorant subject race, supposed, most wrongfully, as recent events have shown, to be waiting only for an opportunity to use them!

Sir, I have on three or four different occasions in early life and more recently, visited all the Southern and Southwestern States, with the exception of Arkansas and Alabama. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the city and the country; I have had the privilege before crowded and favoring audiences, to hold up the character of the father of his country, and to inculcate the blessings of the Union, in the same precise terms in which I have done it here at home, and in the other portions of the land. I have been admitted to the confidence of the domestic circle, and I have seen there touching manifestations of the kindest feelings by which that circle, in all its members, high and low, master and servant, can be bound together; and when I contemplate the horrors that would have ensued had the tragedy on which the curtain rose at Harper's Ferry, been acted out, through all its scenes of fire and sword, of lust and murder, of rapine and desolation, to the final catastrophe, I am filled with emotions to which no words can do justice. There could of course be but one result, and that well deserving the thoughtful meditation of those, if any such there be, who think that the welfare of the colored race could by any possibility be promoted by the success of such a movement, and who are willing to purchase that result by so costly a sacrifice. The colored population of St. Domingo amounted to but little short of a half a million, while the whites amounted to only 30,000. The white population of the Southern States alone, in the aggregate, outnumbers the colored race in the ratio of two to one; in the [illegible] (which Heaven avert) they should be brought into conflict, it could end only in the extermination of the latter after scenes of woe for which language is too faint; and for which the liveliest fancy has no adequate images of horror.

Such being the case, some one may ask why does not the South fortify herself against the possible occurrence of such a catastrophe, by doing away with the one great source from which alone it can spring? This is a question easily asked, and I am not aware that it is our duty at the North to answer it; but it may be observed that great and radical changes in the framework of society, involving the relations of twelve millions of men, will not wait on the bidding of an impatient philanthropy. They can only be brought about in the lapse of time, by the steady operation of physical, economical, and moral causes. Have those, who rebuke the South for the continuance of Slavery, considered that neither the present generation nor the preceding one is responsible for its existence? The African Slave-trade was *prohibited by Act of Congress fifty-one years ago*, and many years earlier by the separate Southern States. *The entire colored population, with the exception*, perhaps, of a few hundreds surreptitiously introduced, is native to the soil. Their ancestors were conveyed from Africa in the ships of Old-England and New-England. They now number between three and four millions. Has any person, of any party or opinion, proposed, in sober earnest, a practical method of wholesale emancipation? I believe most persons, in all parts of the country, are of opinion, that free labor is steadily gaining ground. It would in my judgment, have already prevailed in the two northern tiers of the slaveholding States, had its advances not been unhappily retarded by the irritating agitations of the day. But has any person, whose opinion is entitled to the slightest respect, ever undertaken to sketch out the details of a plan for effecting the change at once, by any legislative measure that could be adopted? Consider only, I pray you, that it would be to ask the South to give up one thousand millions of property, which she holds by a title satisfactory to herself, as the first step. Then estimate the cost of an adequate outfit for the self-support of the emancipated millions; then reflect on the derangement of the entire industrial system of the South, and all the branches of commerce and manufactures that depend on its great staples; then the necessity of conferring equal political privileges on the emancipated race, who being free would be content with nothing less, if anything less were consistent with our political system; then the consequent organization of two great political parties on the basis of color, and the eternal feud which would rage between them; and finally the overflow into the free States of a vast multitude of needy and helpless emigrants, who, being excluded from many of them (and among others from Kansas) would prove doubly burdensome, where they are admitted. Should we, Sir, with all our sympathy for the colored race, give *a very cordial reception to two or three hundred thousand* destitute emancipated slaves? Does not every candid man see, that every one of these steps presents difficulties of the most formidable character—difficulties for which, as far as I know, no man and no party has proposed a solution. And is it, Sir, for the attainment of objects so manifestly impracticable, pursued, too, by the bloody pathways of treason and murder, that we will allow the stupendous evil which now threatens us, to come upon the country? Shall we permit this curiously compacted body politic, the nicest adjustment of human wisdom, to go to pieces? Will we blast this beautiful symmetric form; paralyze this powerful arm of public strength; smite with imbecility this great National Intellect? Where, Sir, O where, will be the flag of the United States? Where our rapidly increasing influence in the family of nations? Already they are rejoicing in our divisions. The last foreign journal which I have read, in commenting upon the event at Harper's Ferry, dwells upon it as something that "will compel us to keep the peace with the powers of Europe," and that means to take the law from them in our own international relations.

I meant to have spoken of the wreck of that magnificent and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse which now exists between the producing and manufacturing States,—on the hostile tariffs in time of peace and the habitually recurring border wars by which it will be annihilated. I meant to have said a word of the Navy of the United States, and the rich inheritance of its common glories. Shall we give up this? The memory of our Fathers—of those happy days when the men of the North and South stood together for the country, on hard-fought fields; when the South sent her WASHINGTON to Massachusetts, and New-England sent her GREENE to Carolina—is all this forgotten? "Is all the counsel that we two have shared;" all the joint labors to found this great Republic;—is this "all forgot?" and will we permit this last great experiment of Confederate Republicanism to become a proverb and a by-word to the nations? No, fellow-citizens, no. This glorious Union shall not perish. Precious legacy of our Fathers, it shall go down, honored and cherished, to our children. Generations unborn shall enjoy its privileges as we have done, and if we leave them poor in all besides we will transmit to them the boundless wealth of this blessing.

Mr. EVERETT was followed by Hon. CALEB CUSHING.

The following letter from Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE was read:

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by the reception of your letter of the 3d inst., informing me that "it is proposed that citizens of Massachusetts, who honor and cherish the Union, who mean to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to carry out all its requirements and obligations, assemble in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday, the 8th day of December instant," and inviting me to be present on that occasion.

Twenty-five years ago one would have asked involuntarily, upon reading a letter like that before me, What are the dangers which threaten the Union? Where are the men who do not honor and cherish that Union? Who do not "mean to maintain the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to carry out all its requirements and obligations?" Could we not then, each for himself, have promptly answered,—the dangers, if they exist, are too remote, and the men too inconsiderable in numbers, and too wild and extravagant in the principles and purposes which they avow, to make them the cause of even serious consideration, much less of apprehension and disquietude.

How is it to-day? How is it to be to-morrow, when patriotic hearts will beat in unison in the old Cradle of Liberty, and patriotic lips will repeat the sentiments and doctrines which were enunciated there more than eighty years ago, while the men of Virginia were preparing their crude but trusty weapons, not especially to protect their own borders, which have now been ruthlessly invaded in violation of all law, human and divine, but to come to Massachusetts and mingle their blood with that of our fathers in defence of the common cause.

Undisputed requirements of the Constitution, affecting the rights, the security of life and property of the sons of Virginia's revolutionary men, are set at nought. Lessons inculcating disobedience to such requirements have been scattered broadcast in our community, and have borne their fruits, not merely in the exhibition of an insurrectionary spirit, but in an actual invasion of a sister State by an armed organization, the objects of which are not disguised. This is not all. The invasion, and the overt acts of treason and murder, are openly justified and applauded at large meetings of men and women in your midst.

This is a sad truth, but not disheartening. It may be well that circumstances have occurred to arouse us from our lethargy, and to compel us to open our eyes, as if from the delusion of a dream, to the nearness and magnitude of impending calamities. It is comparatively safe to look dangers in the face, and meet them on the advance, but fatal to be appalled by them.

I repeat that the aspect of affairs, dark as it confessedly is, still is not disheartening, because I believe there are in New-England, and throughout the Middle and Northwestern States, multitudes of conscientious and patriotic citizens, moved, it may be at this moment, by sentiments differing widely from those which will animate you to-morrow, but who, nevertheless, would not wilfully and deliberately shake a single column which sustains the fabric of our existing institutions,—multitudes who have been misled upon the question of duty and personal obligations, and who now, when they have practical illustration, drawn in blood, of the teachings to which they have listened, and to which they may have given their assent, will pause, long enough at least, to take counsel of intelligent reason.

You, upon the soil of Massachusetts, where the first blood of the Revolution was shed, and where WASHINGTON took command of the Army in one of the darkest periods in our country's history, cannot gaze listlessly upon the gathering clouds, and will not bow tamely before the coming storm. We may all have regarded with too much indifference the swelling tide of reckless fanaticism, but we are not too late to breast it now. If honest men, who really think the Union worth preserving, will stand forth in the majesty and strength of patriotism and law, and with united purpose and becoming energy, they can and will roll that tide back, to the dismay and discomfiture of all conspirators against the public peace, and the integrity of the sacred bond which holds us a united people.

I am glad to perceive that your meeting is to be composed of citizens of various parties. The high resolve and the solemn duty to which I have just adverted rise above the range of thoughts and motives which ordinarily connect themselves with political organization and party success. If we are true to ourselves—if we revere the memory or appreciate the services of our fathers—we shall forget, in the exigency of this crisis, that there is, or ever has been, such thing as party in the ordinary acceptation of the term. At all events, we will forget it, until, through our steady, united efforts, we see the authority of the Constitution vindicated, and the Union reposing securely upon its old foundations.

You are right in assuming that this is no time for hesitancy; no time for doubting, halting, half-way professions, or, indeed, for mere professions of any kind. It is a time for resolute purpose, to be followed by decisive, consistent action.

Shall the fundamental law of the land be obeyed, not with evasive reluctance, but in good fidelity? Have we the power to enforce obedience to it, and will we exercise that power? If so, then may we continue to enjoy the multiplied and multiplying blessings of the peerless inheritance which has been transmitted to us. If otherwise, fanaticism has not mistaken the significance of its emblem—*the national flag with the "Union down."* That has waved through three foreign wars, with the *Union up*—cheering the hearts of brave men, on sea and land, wherever its folds have unrolled in the smoke of battle! How many of our countrymen, as they have seen it floating from the mast-head, in a foreign port, or giving its ample sweep to the breeze over a Consular office, have proudly and exultingly exclaimed: "I am an American citizen, and there is the ensign which *commands* for me respect and security, wherever throughout the wide world I may roam, or wherever I may choose temporarily to dwell!" How one would shut his eyes, and cover his face in shame and sorrow, if he believed he were destined to see the day when that flag will float no more. And yet if agitators and conspirators can have their way, it must go down in darkness and blood. In a Republic [illegible] all human power to save it is lost. If such overwhelming disaster to humanity is to overtake us, I, for one, will not try to peer through the darkness and bloodiness, or to foreshadow the end.

Let us act calmly and deliberately, without passion and without acrimony. Let us take no hasty or narrow view of the causes which have produced the dangers we would meet, and if possible avert. It is not the recent invasion of Virginia which should awaken our strongest apprehension, but the teachings, still vehemently persisted in, from which it sprung, with the inevitable necessity which evolves the effect from the cause.

So, again, it is to be remembered that those who boldly approve and applaud the acts of treason and murder perpetrated within the limits of Virginia, are not the most dangerous enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Subtle, crafty men, who, passing by duties and obligations, habitually appeal to sectional prejudices and passions, by denouncing the institutions and people *of the South, and thus inflame the Northern mind* to the pitch of resistance to the clear provisions of the fundamental law,—who, under *plausible pretexts, addressed to those prejudices* and passions, pass local laws designed to evade Constitutional obligations, are really and truly, *whether they* believe it or not, the men who are hurrying us upon swift destruction.

Your reprobation of the ethical and political teachings which inspire this line of conduct will, I am sure, be pronounced in tones so earnest that no man can mistake their import. You will show, on your part, readiness to give to fellow-citizens of other States such just legislation by Congress as shall provide for the punishment, not only of actual invasion, but for the setting on foot of armed expeditions, and thus do what you may effectually to secure, by constitutional enactments, each State against violence from any other. I shall hope that your meeting will awaken a spirit which will lead Massachusetts and Virginia to grasp again reciprocally the hand of affectionate sympathy and support—of love and loyalty—as they did in 1776, when, as the elder and more powerful of the colonies, they made up the issue of blood against the power of an unjust Parliament. Why should it not be so? Is there any cause of alienation, on our part, which did not exist at the formation of the Government? When have the people of the South invaded our territory, slain our people, or conveyed away our property? Why should not the authority of New-Hampshire honor and cherish the authority of Mississippi? Are they not each sovereign, but yet are they not bound up together in the endearing bond of a common country? To establish upon a firm footing those relations between all the States, what is required but cordial, loyal, manly recognition and enforcement, in spirit and in act, of all the requirements of the compact entered into by the fathers who have passed to their reward? Can it be that there is, among any large portion of our people, North or South, settled purpose to accept the *benefits, but deny the burdens of the Constitution*? Have all sentiments of patriotism and honor perished together? If that time has come, or you discern its approach, then, indeed, should you, who desire to live under this Constitution, expounded by the august tribunal into whose charge our fathers gave its exposition, raise the voice of warning, and save, if it be possible, the voice of woe. But it has not come, and it is still in your power to say it shall not. There is no inevitable irresistible impulse hurrying it forward.

I deny, in the name of all that is most sacred and precious in our inheritance, that there is an element of "irrepressible conflict" between the Southern and Northern members of this confederation. The doctrine is as unsound and untrue as it is fearful. It is contradicted by the unbroken experience of the first fifty years of our history. It would have been the price of the loss of reputation for life, to have uttered it while the men who fought the battles of the Revolution, and framed the Constitution, were yet alive. No! It has not come, and with the blessing of God, upon the exertions of good and patriotic men, it will never be nearer.

I have faith in the power of your efforts, my fellow-citizens,—faith that your example, in this relation, will be followed, and your action imitated, not only in other parts of Massachusetts, but by citizens of other States, who appreciate the blessings which the Constitution has conferred upon them, and who, come what may, intend, on their native soil, and with their children around them, to claim its protection and uphold its authority. I have faith, above all, that the continued favor of the God of our fathers, who watched over our feeble political beginnings, who preserved us through the innumerable perils of the struggle for nationality, will yet make the wrath of man subservient to the peace and durability of this Union.

With thanks for your remembrance of me on this occasion, and regrets that it is impossible for me to meet you in Faneuil Hall, I am, gentlemen,

Very truly, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. WM. APPLETON, and others.

Letters were also read from Ex-Gov. Morton, Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford, Prof. Felton, Hon. B. F. Butler, E. D. Beach, Judge Marston, B. F. Hallett, and numerous other prominent citizens of the State. As a public demonstration the meeting was one of the greatest that has ever occurred in New-England. The sentiments uttered by the speakers called forth repeated marks of approval from the immense audience. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Personal.

Mr. SEWARD, according to the *Post's* correspondent, writing on the 24th ult., is taking a rapid tour through Belgium and Holland. He will return to Paris about the 10th of December, and sail in the *Arago* on the 13th. During the previous week he had been the guest of the Emperor and Empress, at Compeigne, a compliment which very naturally had made a sensation, not only in American, but even in French circles.

The Lord of Dalkeith and Lady Louisa Hamilton have been married recently.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 8.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	1000 Reading Railroad	41
51,000 Missouri St. 6s	83	200 do.........b60	41¼
10,000 do.........b10	83	20 Mich. Central R.	39½
25,000 Va. State 6s...s60	91½	75 do.	39¾
1,000 do.	92¼	100 do.........b60	40
1,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	100	50 Panama Railroad	134¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	86	10 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94
10,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	86	125 Clev. & Pitts. R.	8
10 Bank of N. Y.	103½	100 Del. L. & W. R.	85
20 do.	103¼	500 Ill. Cen. Railroad	60
10 Union Bank	100	250 do.........s30	60
15 Merch. Ex. Bank	97½	400 do.........s10	60
5 St. Nicholas Bank	96	100 do.........b30	60
5 Park Bank	100	100 do.	59¾
50 Canton Company	17	150 do.	60
250 Brun. City Co.	2½	100 do.........b60	60
20 Penn. Coal Co.	83	100 do.........b30	60
400 Erie Railroad	9¼	100 do.	59¾
100 do.........s60	9¼	50 do.	59¾
150 do.	9½	200 Gal. & Chicago R.	68
150 N. Y. Cent. R...s30	80¼	50 do.	68
100 do.	80¼	100 do.........b30	68¾
100 do.........s30	80¼	100 do.	68
100 do.........b10	80½	50 do.	68
500 do.	80½	100 do.........s60	68
100 do.........b30	80¾	100 do.	68
200 do.........b30	80¾	100 do.........s30	68
300 do.........s10	80¼	100 do.........b60	68
100 do.	80¾	350 Clev. & Toledo R.	20
200 do.........s30	80¾	50 do.........b60	20½
250 do.........opg	80¾	150 do.........b60	20½
250 do.........c	80¼	550 Chic. & Rk. I. R.	64½
100 do.........s3	80¼	250 do.	64¾
100 do.........s30	80¼	100 do.........b60	64½
200 do.........opg	80¼	150 do.........s10	64½
100 Hud. Riv. R'd...b60	40¾	300 do.........b30	64½
100 do.	40¾	100 do.........b60	64¾
300 do.	41	100 do.........s60	64½
150 Stonington Rail'd	70	25 Nor. & Wor. R.	40

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102½	50 Hudson River R. s30	40¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	89	200 Reading R.....b30	41
5,000 do.........s60	88¾	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R	7½
15,000 Missouri St. 6s	83	235 do.	7
1,000 Va. St. 6s	92¾	75 Panama R.....s10	134
1,000 Brook. C. W. L.	102	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s60	59½
1,000 Erie R. 4th M. Bs	50½	200 do.........s10	59½
12 Mer. Ex. Bank	97½	100 do.........b30	59¾
200 Phenix Bank	109	250 Gal. & Chi. R.	68½
60 Pacific M. S. Co.	78½	100 do.........s30	68½
100 N. Y. Cen. R...opg	80¾	150 do.........b30	68¾
150 do.........b30	80¾	100 do.........b60	68¾
50 do.........s10	80¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.	20½
100 do.........p&o	80¾	200 Chic. & R. I. R. b30	64¾
15 Erie Railroad	9¾	50 do.........s10	64½
100 do.	9¾		

THURSDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The official paper of the general Administration at Washington, states that the Export movement during the past fiscal year, ending June 30, 1859, according to the commercial and navigation returns in the Treasury Department, *exceeded the Imports* about *eighteen millions dollars*. This difference is rather in advance of the estimate which we presented in July last, based upon the official figures of nine months of the year, the last quarter being a mere estimate, except for the port of New-York. Our figure for the export of Cotton was $160,000,000, while the official turns out $161,434,923. The *Constitution* presents only the exact figures for the exports of domestic production, adding that the foreign articles reëxported are over $20,000,000, which probably includes the reëxport of Mexican Silver and other foreign specie. The particulars given are:

EXPORTS—In Ordinary Domestic Produce	$278,342,080
American Gold, &c.	57,502,305
Foreign Articles Reëxported	20,000,000
Total	$355,844,385
IMPORTS—In round numbers	338,000,000
Difference favor United States	$17,844,385

The ordinary Dividend Produce is reported to be made up as follows:

Cotton	$161,434,923
Tobacco	21,074,038
Rice	2,207,148
Rosin, Turpentine, Tar, &c	3,695,474
Brown Sugar and Molasses	272,634
Timber, Boards, Plank, &c.	12,099,967
Animal Produce—Beef, Pork, &c	15,549,817
Breadstuffs, Apples, &c	22,437,578
Manufactures of all kinds	32,471,926
Fish, Fish Oil and Bone	4,462,974
Coal	863,536
Ice	154,861
Hemp	3,379

The Foreign mails delivered early this morning are a week later from England than the previous advices. The *Ocean Queen*, arrived last night, brought Southampton dates to Nov. 24, and the *Persia*, this morning, Liverpool to Nov. 26. The political and financial advices afford general satisfaction, first as removing the small cloud of hostility between the English and French organs of public opinion; and, secondly, as noting a steady [illegible] Money. In the markets for American staples there was less firmness early in the week at Liverpool, but the difference at the close of business on Friday in the prices actually realized, amounts to very little; middling Orleans Cotton quoted 7⅛d. The English Directors of the New-York and Erie Company had arrived out, and a meeting of stock and bond holders in London was called for Tuesday, Nov. 29, to hear their formal report and recommendation; in advance of which the shares and mortgages of the Road were already firmer. An improvement of 5 ℘ cent. for the week in Illinois Central shares is reported, the very latest sales being at 40 discount, equal, with the exchange, to about 12, for $60 paid, or as the scrip stock is sold at the New-York Board, to 62 ℘ cent. The 5 ℘ cent. Federal Stock is quoted 94½@94¾ ℘ cent. The following are the American quotations on the London Exchange, reported in the London *Times* of Tuesday, Nov. 25:

American Railways in London.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 6 p. c. red. '74	94½ to 94¾	94½
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ ct. red. 1875	74 to 77	
Do., 7 ℘ cent. red. 1875	77 to 79	78½
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	83 to 85	83
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	41 to 39 dis.	41@40½
Mic. Cen. 8 ℘ cent. con. '69	78 to 82	
Do., 8 ℘ cent. 1860	70 to 80	75
Do., 8 ℘ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	75 to 80	
Do., $100 shares	35 to 40	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℘ ct. (sinking fund) 1885	67 to 69	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ℘ ct. (sinking fund) 1883	[illegible]	
Do., 7 ℘ cent. 1864	[illegible]	
Do., 7 ℘ ct. (sink. f.) 1876	[illegible]	
Do., $100 shares	75 to 77	76½@76
New-York and Erie 2d Mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1859	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do., sinking fund, 1875	25 to 30	
Do., Bonds, con. '62	25 to 30	
Do., '71	25 to 30	
Do., $100 shares	7 to 9	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds—1st mortgage, con. 6 ℘ c't	90 to 92	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ℘ ct. Ster.	81 to 83	
Do., $50 shares	35 to 40	
Philadelphia & Reading bds. 6 ℘ cent., 1860	88 to 90	
Do., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	72 to 74	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 20	

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS write:

"The inquiry for United States 5s at 94½ continues—the 6s Bonds of 1868 are nominally at 99@100. Business doing in Pennsylvania 5s, Certificates, at 80; in the Bonds at 85½@86½; and in Pennsylvania Central Railroad at 89; Maryland, 94@95½; Massachusetts, 100½@102½; Virginia 5s, 85@86; 6s, 85@87; Canada 6s, 115; Nova Scotia, 110½@111½; New-Brunswick, 111@112."

F. F. SATTERTHWAITE says:

"The market in London for American Securities remains steady at rather improving quotations. For the various State Stocks and the best class of Railroad Bonds there is a good demand. Illinois shares have advanced from 44 to 40 discount since the announcement that the English Committee had advised the Board of Directors in New-York to make a call for $10 per share, payable Feb. 1, 1860. This recommendation, it is believed, will be in accordance with the views of the Board, hence the call is regarded as a definite thing. The Debenture Bonds are much wanted to pay the call, as also are the Freeland Bonds by parties desirous of paying up in full."

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co., notice and quote as follows:

"There has been during the past week a steady demand for the various American State Stocks, and more inquiry for the better description of Railroad Bonds, and prices are generally very firm."

Our own Stock Exchange was higher and firmer, and the market for Money to the Stock Brokers easier, at 6 ℘ cent., to-day, but no change reported in the rate of Discount on Mercantile bills, and nothing of moment done in Foreign Exchange, no regular mail being made up before the Boston steamer of next week. The *City of Manchester* sails for Glasgow on Saturday, and we understand that she will deliver letters for England and the Continent at Queenstown on her way out.

The dealings at the Share list opened this morning with an improved demand for New-York Central, at 80⅜@¾@½, closing in the afternoon at 80¾; and for Illinois Central at an advance of ½ ℘ cent. on yesterday's sales, the highest being done at 60 ℘ cent., and closing 59¾@⅞. The Bonds advanced to 86 ℘ cent. Erie rose to $9¾, and the bids for the 3d mortgage advanced to 78 ℘ cent. Reading and Hudson River advanced ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. and the Western Shares were generally firm at yesterday's figures, and closing 68½@⅝ for Galena, cash, and 68⅝@¾, buyer's option; Rock Island 64⅜, Toledo 21¼, and Michigan Southern common stock $7. In Pacific Mail and Panama the sales were not important. We hear of renewed intimations for the settlement of the present damaging competition between the rival steamship lines. The Panama receipts for October are reported at $200,000, as against $141,000 same month last year. The City Bank Stocks are firm, and a somewhat improved demand was manifested for the State Stocks; Virginias, 92⅞; Tennessees, 90, and Missouris, 83 ℘ cent. The general market closed steady, but with less activity than was shown in the morning.

Among the passengers by the *Persia* arrived this morning is the young Baron SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, of the Paris house of ROTHSCHILD, who after spending some time with his friend and the New-York correspondent of his house, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, will probably make the tour of the Southern and Western States.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 23d November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,862,071	Increase	£1,637,905
Other deposits	12,662,550	Decrease	960,667
Rest	3,163,972	Increase	5,116
Gov'm't securities	10,925,137	Unchanged.	
Other securities	19,056,503	Increase	187,718
Notes unemployed	6,640,125	Increase	337,935

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,444,955, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,965,664, showing an increase of £124,934 when compared with the preceding return.

The London letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The Stock Market shows increased firmness. The last quotation of Consols was 96¼. They have since touched 96¾, and have closed this evening at 96⅝. There is a slight increase of ease in the Money Market, and a few transactions have taken place at a fraction below the Bank minimum of 2½ ℘ cent. The supply of Bullion during the past fortnight has been about equal to the demand. American Stocks have been well supported and the operations in the United States 5 ℘ cents continue rather numerous. Illinois Central Shares, after having touched 45 discount, have rallied to 40."

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

Monthly Statement of the Value of Imports and Exports of Goods, Wares and Merchandise entered during the month of November, 1859.

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

Imports.	Value.
Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,671,371
Dutiable, warehoused	888,064
Free (exclusive of specie and bullion)	1,391,026
Specie and Bullion	510
Total Imports	$3,950,971
Exports.	Value.
Domestic Merchandise	$782,110
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable	106,390
Foreign Merchandise, free	82,735
Specie and Bullion	432,845
Total Exports	$1,404,080
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	727,362

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Sight Exchange on New-York at ½ ℘ cent. premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Sight exchange on New-York par to ⅛ ℘ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 8.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 75@$4 80 for State from Spring Wheat; $5@$5 10 for Extra Wisconsin; $5 10@$5 25 for Extra Michigan; $5 50@$5 75 for Extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 75@$6 25 for Double Extras. WHEAT steady and in moderate demand; sales 11,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 02; 1,700 bushels Canada Club at $1 05@$1 06. CORN steady; sales 5,500 bushels New No. 1, afloat, at 60c.; 5,000 bushels Old Illinois River at 70c. OATS firm; sales 1,000 bushels Canadian at 37c. No sales of other grains. WHISKY firm at 24c. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat. No exports by canal.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady and advanced 1c. [illegible]; sales at 97c. CORN firm. OATS firm. *Receipts*—1,100 bbls. Flour, 4,508 bushels Wheat, 3,700 bushels Corn, 4,300 bushels Oats. No shipments.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, with small sales at $5 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $6 25 for choice extra Canadian. WHEAT in better demand [illegible] afloat, and [illegible] during [illegible] bbls. Flour [illegible] 9,100 bush. Wheat.

Weather cold and [illegible].

[illegible], Thursday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR quiet at [illegible]. WHEAT [illegible] 2,000 bush. at $1 27@$1 28 for White, and [illegible] $1 25 for Red. CORN—Sales 3,000 bush. of [illegible] new Yellow. OATS better; sales at [illegible] steady at 26c.@27½c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; Red, [illegible]; white, $1 25. WHISKY steady at 21½c. PROVISIONS declining; Mess Pork, $16 50; bulk Pork [illegible]. The Hog market is unsettled and has declined [illegible] 10c., owing to large receipts.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 8.

COTTON market depressed; sales to-day, [illegible] bales; sales of the week 10,000 bales. Receipts of the week 24,500 bales, against 15,500 the same week last year; increased receipts 4,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 222,000 bales. Stock in port, 50,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 8.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales; sales of the week 10,000 bales, at a decline of ¼c. About middlings, 10¾c.@10⅞c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Dec. 8.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull, and declined 5c. OATS quiet at 37c.@38c. PORK quiet at $15 50.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departures of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves every Monday and Thursday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leave.	For.
John Bell	Dec. 9	New-York	[illegible]
North Briton	Dec. 10	Portland	[illegible]
City of Manchester	Dec. 10	New-York	[illegible]
Niagara	Dec. 14	Boston	[illegible]
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	[illegible]
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	[illegible]
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	[illegible]
Ocean Queen	Dec. 24	New-York	[illegible]
America	Dec. 28	Boston	[illegible]
United Kingdom	Dec. [illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Nova Scotian	Dec. [illegible]	Portland	[illegible]
North American	Dec. [illegible]	Portland	[illegible]
Bremen	Dec. [illegible]	New-York	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Nov. 23	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 30	Liverpool	Portland
America	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Boston
North American	Dec. 7	Liverpool	Portland
Asia	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	[illegible]

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.

Karnak	Dec. 9	New-York	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
Atlantic	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool—Mr. Cook and lady, Mr. Lee, Mr. Herwitz, D. Gorran, [illegible], H. Calhoun and servant, Miss Mary Ann [illegible], Sheppard, F. Ducol and lady, [illegible], H. Cahusac, E. Petrie, F. A. Conner, [illegible], W. F. Hallowell, J. H. Bush and lady, [illegible] and lady, Julius Gerson and lady, [illegible], G. R. Wilkins, [illegible], lady, Masters Brydges, [illegible], Henry Butler, Mr. Kirkland, [illegible], Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Haliburton, [illegible], Bennett and lady, [illegible], Lewis, lady and 2 children, [illegible], Mr. Kapeller, [illegible], J. Kreham, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Eaton, [illegible], Johnson, [illegible], J. Richardson, [illegible], Young, Baron Rothschild and servant, [illegible], Dani, Meyer and lady, Miss Forstall, [illegible], Mrs. Barrett, Miss Chapman, [illegible], Col. Preston, lady and two servants, [illegible], Mr. J. Preston, [illegible], servant; Lieut. Plunkett, [illegible], Peter Maxwell, [illegible], J. Butler, [illegible], and servant; [illegible], Mrs. Haly and sister, [illegible], bert, Sturgess and Bro., John Potts and lady, [illegible], J. Kennedy and lady, [illegible], Lingham, lady, son, niece and maid servant, [illegible], Miss Hamley—Total, 120.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7 19 | Sun sets....4 31 | Moon [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6 29 | Gov. Island..7 25 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Circassian, (Br.,) Campbell, Galway, American Express Co.

Ships Victoria, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Flying Cloud, Winsor, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; A. Brown, Blaisdell, Charleston, W. R. Riversmith.

Brigs Palestine, Rogers, Constantinople, J. S. Gould & Co.; J. P. Ellicott, Wilson, St. Jago, Cuba, H. D. Brookman & Co.; A. Hopkins, Murray, Key West, Brodie & Petiee; Orleian, Lord, Aspinwall, Taggard & Starbuck.

Schooners Ann, Cole, Petersburg, J. Hunter & Co.; J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; M. B. Parmlee, Gaskill, Washington, [illegible]; Boston, J. W. McKee; Atlantic, Rathbun, [illegible], Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, Judkins, Liverpool Nov. 26, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Arrived at 6:30 A. M.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool Oct. 25, with mdse. and 318 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 3, Charles Creger, a seaman, of Prussia, fell from the maintopsailyard overboard and was lost. Nov. [illegible], Charles Hallo, a passenger, of England, fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark Sultana, Watson, Smyrna Sept. 28, and Gibraltar Oct. 8, with fruit, &c., to G. H. Bragnoletti. This morning, off Sandy Hook, was run into by schr. Abbington, of Egg Harbor, outward bound, which stove in the starboard bulwarks forward, carried away [illegible] railyard, &c. The schooner was cut down forward, lost both [illegible], split sails, and received other damage; she anchored, and will be compelled to return for repairs. One of her anchors caught on board the bark, where it still remains.

Bark Sea Duck, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) [illegible], Malaga Oct. 8, passed Gibraltar Oct. 17, with fruit, &c., to Gomez, Wallis & Co. For the last four days had dense fog.

Brig Jaffa, (Br.,) Chisholm, Maitland, N. S., 20 days, with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Rebecca, (Br.,) Merriman, Cornwallis, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Louisa Dyer, Cottrell, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to master.

Schr. Josiah Achorn, Merrill, Rockland 4 days, lime.

Schr. Delphia, Keller, [illegible], in ballast.

BELOW—One ship and two barks. The ship Young America, from San Francisco, is anchored in the bar.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. W. to N., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamship Huntsville, for Savannah; Ships Ravenna, for Antwerp; Robin Hood, for San Francisco; Flying Cloud, for London; Wm. Tapscott, for Liverpool. Barks Wave Crest, for Mobile; [illegible], for Marseilles. Brig [illegible], for Pensacola.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Merritt, the Underwriters' Agent, has arrived at the wreck of the British brig [illegible], and reports her full of water. Her sails and yards have been stripped and landed on the beach. Her cargo is damaged, but as soon as the weather moderates, an attempt will be made to discharge her and ship it to New-York, and then an attempt will be made to save the vessel.

By Telegraph.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 8, sunset.—A bark, in tow of the Underwriter, near Quarantine. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Ship Ravenna, for Antwerp, passed down at 11 A. M.; ship Robin Hood, for San Francisco, at 12 M.; ship Flying Cloud, for London at 2:30 P. M.; ship Wm. Tapscott, for Liverpool, at 3:30 P. M. Wind fresh from N., weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 8, sunset.—One ship in the offing, a ship and a bark anchored outside the bar, [illegible]. Wind a gale from N. N. W., weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 8, sunset.—One ship anchored inside Sandy Hook, and one ship and a bark at anchor inside the bar, bound in. Wind a gale from N. N. W., weather clear.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 8—Arr. ship [illegible], from Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8—Arr. ship [illegible], from Liverpool; barks New Light, from Rio de Janeiro; Laura, from Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Emperor—ship, of Searsport, bd. E., Dec. 1, lat. 39 51, lon. 72 05.

E. Kidder—schr., bd. E., Dec. 8, Fire Island bearing N. N. E. 15 miles.—(By pilot-boat [illegible], No. 2.)

Young Republic—brig, [illegible] Dec. 8, [illegible] of Fire Island.

JOHN SCOTT.—IF JOHN SCOTT, WHOSE FATHER left Glinton, Northamptonshire, England, for America, in the year 1817, will communicate with the subscriber, directed to Bible House, Astor-place, New-York, he may hear something to his advantage. JOSEPH HOLDICH.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE members will please call at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, third floor, to receive tickets and bills [illegible] Continentals [illegible] benefit of their aged Veteran [illegible] Assembly Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. We hope that every Veteran, and their friends, will call and take tickets to assist those charitable and [illegible] young soldiers in filling the Assembly Rooms [illegible] and send our old defenders home [illegible]. Tickets and bills can be had every [illegible] and evening, [illegible] included. H. RAYMOND, Col.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.